THE ERIE OBSERVER.

"THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH."

VOLUME XVIII. SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1847. NUMBER 8.

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BY A. P. DURLIN & B. F. SLOAN,
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JOHN B. JOHNSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Has removed his Office to the Public Building near the Court House, up stairs, in the room occupied by the Sheriff and directly over the Commissioner's Office.
Prompt attention will be given to all business entrusted to his care. 50

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GRAHAM & THOMPSON,
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April 24, 1847. 49

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Has permanently located in Erie. Office at his residence on the corner of Seventh and Peach Streets. 49

I. ROSENZWEIG & Co.
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Dealers in Watches, Jewelry, Silver, German Silver, Plated and Britannia Ware, Cutlery, Military and Fancy Goods, No. 7 Reed House, Erie Pa. 2

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Attorney and Counsellor at law, Prairie du Chien, W. T. practices in the counties of Crawford, Grant and Iowa, W. T. and in Clayton county, Iowa Territory.

WANTED in exchange for Goods, Wool, Butter, Cheese, and all kinds of Country Produce. H. CADWELL.
June 6, 1846. 3

HARDWARE.—Shelf Hardware and House Trimmings can always be had very cheap at the cheap store of S. JACKSON & co.
November 21, 1846. 27

CASH FOR TIMOTHY SEED.—The subscribers will pay cash for good clean Timothy seed. B. TOMLINSON & CO.

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED.—For sale at C. M. TIBBALS.
May 1, 1847. 50

M'GUFFEES' series of School Books, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, for sale at No. 111, French St. Erie, May 6, 1847. 51

REMOVAL.

LOOMIS & Co. have removed their stock of CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, FANCY Goods, etc. etc., No. 5, People's Row, State street, early opposite the Eagle Hotel, where they will be pleased to have their friends call as usual.
N. B. A large addition to their stock in trade will be made in a short time.
Erie, May 19, 1847. 3

GLOVES.—We have the best assortment that will be in this market of all kinds, including Stewart's self imported black and fancy Kid Fancy and variegated Silks and China Linen.
April 26. WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.

ROBERT BURNS.

BY MONTGOMERY.

What bird in beauty, flight, or song,
Can with the bard compare,
Who sang as sweet, and soar'd as strong,
As ever child of air?

His plume, his note, his form, could BURNS,
For whim or pleasure, change;
He was not one, but all by turns,
With transmigration strange:—

The Blackbird, oracle of Spring,
When flow'd his moral lay;
The Swallow, wheeling on the wing,
Capriciously at play:

The Humming bird, from bloom to bloom,
Inhaling heavenly balm;
The Raven, in the tempests gloom;
The Halcyon in the calm:

In "auld Kirk Allowy," the Owl,
At witching time of night;
By "Bonnie Doon," the earliest fowl
That carol'd to the light.

He was the Wren amid the grove,
When in his homely vein;
At Bannockburn the bird of Jove,
With thunder in his train:—

The Woodlark, in his mournful hours;
The Goldfinch in his mirth;
The Thrush, a spendthrift of his powers,
Enrapturing heaven and earth:—

The Swan, in majesty and grace,
Contemplative and still;
But roused—no Falcon in the chase
Could, like his satire, kill:—

The Linnet, in simplicity;
In tenderness, the Dove;
But more than all beside, was he
The Nightingale, in love.

Oh! had he never stoop'd to shame,
Nor lent a charm to vice,
How had devotion lov'd to name
That Bird of Paradise!

Peace to the dead! In Scotia's choir
Of minstrel's, great and small,
He sprang from his spontaneous fire,
The Phœnix of them all!

Address of the State Central Committee.

To the people of Pennsylvania:

FELLOW CITIZENS—The members of the State Central Committee of the Democratic party, appointed by the late 4th of March Convention, deem it a duty, in the fulfilment of the object of their appointment, to address you in relation to the present condition of the country, and to call your attention to the importance of the approaching election.

Never at any period since the commencement of our history have the people at large and especially the Democratic party had more cause to congratulate each other upon the progress of free principles in improving the condition and extending the happiness of man. The people of these U. States are all, without respect to party or sect, in the full and peaceful enjoyment of the most enlarged civil and religious rights, which are not only secured by constitutional provisions, but by that which is much stronger, the good sense and sound judgment of an enlightened and liberal community. It also gives us unfeigned pleasure to join in congratulations upon the general prosperity which pervades all the business and pecuniary relations of the people. Notwithstanding the predictions of our leading Federal opponents of the ruin and desolation which was to follow the election of the Democratic candidates in 1844, our prosperity has been onward ever since, and at no period of our existence as a people, have all the departments of industry—agricultural, mechanical, commercial and manufacturing, been in a more prosperous and healthy condition, and labor more in demand at fair rates of compensation than at the present time.—It is when labor commands its just reward that an honest and industrious community is always the most happy.

This condition of things we have reason to believe rests on a substantial basis, and is the result, in a great degree, of a sound and liberal system of policy founded upon just principles of commercial intercourse and reciprocity, in connexion with a constitutional system of finance on the part of the general government, calculated to prevent excessive issues of paper money, and to maintain a sound currency.

Our Federal friends, however, would have you believe that all our present prosperity results from the scarcity of provisions in Europe, and the consequent high prices in this country. That the scarcity in Europe of breadstuffs has tended to raise prices in this country, we will not deny. Every man of common sense knows this to be a fact. But every person of intelligence and candor is also bound to admit that the reduction of the duties on our flour and grain in the English ports, with the modification of our own tariff on their productions, is calculated to enlarge the trade between the two countries, and increase the exports of our grain and flour permanently; and as this will increase the ability of our citizens to purchase and consume manufactures, it will add to the prosperity of every branch of industry in the country. In regard to the iron and coal interests, they will be especially benefited by the demand for iron to make railroads to carry the products of agriculture to market and to supply the wants of an enlarged internal as well as external commerce. In fact, we regard our domestic manufactures as so well established that with moderate but certain duties properly arranged they can withstand the competition of the world; and in this opinion we are confirmed by the judgment of practical men who are engaged in enlarging old, and building new establishments under the present tariff, without any reasonable hope of an immediate change.

Our opponents however, having been driven by the experience of the country, from all their old positions in regard to a Bank in the United States, a high protective tariff, and their opposition to the Independent or Constitutional Treasury, now seek to find cause of opposition to the Democratic party in the war with Mexico. In regard to the bank they told the people that it was indispensible to their prosperity, and that the country could not exist without it. They even excited their partisans to madness and encouraged a revolutionary spirit amongst the people by denouncing General Jackson as a tyrant and an usurper, for his opposition to a monster bank which sought to place itself above the constituted authorities of the nation, and to control the government. A distinguished member of the Federal party on this occasion addressed the populace of Baltimore, on Sunday, and by way of encouraging and justifying their conduct, declared "that in revolutionary times there were no Sabbaths." Now the same partizans say that a Bank of the United States "is an obsolete idea."

Before the modification of the tariff of 1842 they declared that if the act of 1846 became a law, that nearly all the furnaces, forges and manufactories of the country would have to stop; that men would have to be turned out of employment to starve; and that the productions of the farmers would rot on his hands for want of a home market.

How these predictions have been verified let the present condition of the country answer. They made the like predictions in regard to the operations of the Constitutional Treasury; yet it has been in operation about a year, and the country has never enjoyed a higher degree of prosperity.

Their opposition to the Democratic party on account of the Mexican war, is entirely consistent with their former conduct and practice.

In speaking of our opponents we are compelled to call them by their proper name of Federalists—not in derison or unkindness, but because it is impossible to designate them by all the names they have, at various times, assumed to suit the emergency in which they were placed, and to avoid the guilt and odium of their political offences.

There is no fact which goes further to establish guilt than that of the accused changing his name so that he may not be known.—This the Federalists have done over and over again until many of them have persuaded themselves that they are not Federalists but good honest "Democratic Whigs."

It is, however, a fatal self-delusion, and a mere hallucination of the mind. They have no just claim to the name. There were men in that day who took sides with the enemy against the Whigs of the Revolution, just as the leaders of the present opposition party take sides now against the constituted authorities of their country.

The Whigs of that day were the advocates of the rights of their country, and were willing to sacrifice every thing but honor in resisting the tyranny and oppression of the King and Parliament of Great Britain, and for the establishment of a free and independent government.

Taking then their sentiments and conduct as the test by which to determine what constitutes a Whig, what just claim can the Federalists make to the name? May we not appeal to the fathers of Democracy who are yet amongst us to prove that from the establishment of the constitution to the present day, the leading Federalists, in all the difficulties we have had with foreign powers, took sides against the Democrats and justified the enemies of their country, just as they are now justifying the Mexicans, and condemning Mr Polk and the Democratic party.

When Great Britain was insulting our flag impressing our seamen, naturalized and native, and seizing and condemning our ships and merchandize under various false pretences prior to the declaration of the war of 1812, Mr. Jefferson was anxious to bring them to a sense of justice without resorting to war by the adoption of peaceful measures. It was for this purpose the embargo and non-intercourse laws were adopted. These laws were denounced by the Federalists from one end of the Union to the other as unconstitutional and oppressive; and such was the feelings amongst the New England portion them, of that the laws could not be executed, and thus was their object defeated.

They then denounced Mr. Jefferson, and the whole Democratic party as pusillanimous and said they could not be kicked into a war.

At length, when Mr. Madison, who had succeeded Mr. Jefferson, recommended war as the only alternative left to preserve the rights and honor of the nation, the Federal tune was changed. The Democrats were then denounced for making war without preparation, and by many the war was declared as wicked and unjust, as the leading Corwin Federalists now denounce the Mexican war.

Many of the New England orators declared it "unbecoming a moral and religious people to rejoice at our victories," and thus was the opposition to the war continued, and the arm of the nation in a degree puralized by the machinations of Federalism, until it ended in the unparalleled victory of the 8th of January 1815, at New Orleans, achieved under the auspices of Andrew Jackson. The results of this war gave almost a death blow to Federalism, and then it was that they began to deny their ancient name, and to seek for others more popular, in order to deceive the people and screen themselves from the odium of their traitorous conduct.

But their opposition to Democratic men and measures, with a few honorable exceptions, continues, the same, no matter what name they may assume.

During the administration of General Jackson a treaty was concluded with France, by which indemnity was secured to some extent, to our citizens, for spoliations on our commerce by that nation. For some cause, after the treaty was concluded, the French Chamber of Deputies refused to make the necessary appropriations to carry it into effect and to pay what the treaty stipulated should be paid, and the draft of our government for one of the instalments was dishonored. This was an act of bad-faith on the part of France, to which the administration was determined not to submit, even at the risk of war: and Gen. Jackson suggested that if the treaty was not carried into effect in good faith, we would have a right to make reprisals. How did the Federal party behave on this occasion?—Their newspapers were filled with denunciations from one end of the Union to the other, against the administration for its rash and uncalled for recommendations which would, as they said, involve the country in a war.

Mr. Livingston, who was then in France as our Minister, urging home upon the French government the necessity of the execution of the treaty to preserve the amicable relations of the two governments, said the greatest obstacle he found in the way of effecting the object was the Federal press, particularly the National Intelligencer, at Washington, which he requested the Secretary of State to strike from the papers sent to the legation, on account of its anti-American character, which was done. It will also be recollected that during this difficulty, it was anticipated, from news received just at the close of the session of Congress in the year 1835, that France might take advantage of the then unprepared condition of the country and make a sudden declaration of war. It was therefore proposed to place an appropriation of three millions of dollars at the disposal of the President to meet the contingency. The proposition was at once acceded to by a Democratic House of Representatives, and the appropriation was granted by an overwhelming vote of that body. But how was it treated by a Federal Senate? Rejected instanter in the most unparliamentary and indignant manner. One of the leading and most distinguished members of that body, and the head and front of of Federalism, declaring that he would not vote for it, *"if the enemy were at the walls of the Capitol battering it down."*

The appropriation was lost by a disagreement between the two Houses. Nothing daunted, however, by the anti-American conduct of the Senate, General Jackson adhered resolutely to his purpose until he compelled Louis Phillippe to make a virtue of necessity by paying the indemnity. Now we know that our opponents, who call themselves Whigs, insist that they are not the old Federal party. This, however, as we have before said, is a mere evasion to avoid the odium of their former deeds. We know there have been individual changes; that some Federalists have come into the Democratic ranks, and some who were Democrats have gone into the ranks of Federalism. Such changes will no doubt be constantly occurring; but the great body of the parties are essentially the same, and their principles identical. Has not Philadelphia been always a Federal city—and is it not now a Whig city? Were not Lancaster and Adams counties always Federal counties—and are they not now Whig counties?—Were not Massachusetts and Rhode Island always Federal States—and are they not now Whig States?

Do not these facts show conclusively that modern Whiggery is *old Federalism*. Again, look at old Berks and old Northampton counties, in this State. Were they not strongly Whig counties in 1776—Democratic in 1799, for Jefferson against Adams—Democratic in the war of 1812—and are they not Democratic still? And again, look at the States of Pennsylvania and Virginia—were they not Democratic in the days of Jefferson, Madison, and Jackson, and are they not still Democratic? Do not these few facts show clearly that parties are essentially the same at this time as they were in the early days of the Republic? Of this fact, however, we have further evidence, growing out of the relations of the parties to the present war. The Democrats believe that the unjust conduct of the Mexicans towards our citizens, and their repeated aggressions upon our National rights, and especially their assassination of our officers and soldiers upon our own soil, prior to the battles of the 8th and 9th of May, fully justify the course of the present administration in the prosecution of the war until an honorable peace shall be obtained, and some guaranty given that it will be observed.

It is, indeed, a matter of history that we had just cause of, war with them long since, but, knowing our own strength and their weakness, we forbore, and have endured more wrongs at their hands than would have been tolerated by us from Great Britain, France, or any other nation on the face of the globe. At length, emboldened by our forbearance, and mistaking our magnanimity for weakness or cowardice, Mexico declared and commenced the war herself. Now the Federal party, especially the leaders, labor in their papers and in their speeches to prove that this is an unjust and wicked war, for which the Democrats are alone responsible—just as they did during the war of 1812, with Great Britain, and as they indicated their course 1835, in our threatened difficulties with France.

If the present opposition to the Democratic party is really a Whig opposition, the word must have some meaning very different from what it had in the days of the Revolution.—In those days the *Whigs* took part with their country, and the Tories with the enemy. It seems, however, that our opponents have found out that if they cannot alter *things*, they can change names.

We regret the existence of the war, and the causes which brought it on; but we deem it the duty of every good citizen to sustain the administration in its vigorous prosecution until the enemy shall evince a disposition to make peace on fair and honorable terms. The Mexicans commenced it, and they, and those in our own country who take sides with them by denouncing the constituted authorities of the country and placing our own government in the wrong, are responsible for its continuance.

If the Federal press, and especially the National Intelligencer, caused so much difficulty to Mr. Livingston, in France, in adjusting our differences with that government, what must be the effect of the same press, and all others of like stamp, now on the Mexicans, a people much less intelligent as a body than the French, on the question of peace.

This is a question worthy of the attention of the arithmeticians of our Federal opponents.

Here we will drop the subject for the present, simply remarking that we know that there are many good and patriotic men in the ranks of our opponents, who do not approve of the course of their leaders, and who ought not to render themselves subject to our remarks by their adherence to a party that is habitually wrong.

To such we say, in all kindness and sincerity, examine your position, and if you find yourselves acting with those who are opposing their country, come over to the Democratic party. It is the party of the country, and whatever may be its errors, it will never be found taking sides in time of war with the common enemy.

It was our intention when we commenced this address to call your attention particularly to the affairs of our own State, and contrast the present condition of the Commonwealth with its condition a few years ago. We have however, extended our remarks in relation to matters connected with the general government, beyond what we intended, and will not therefore weary your patience at this time, by going at length into the administration of affairs in our own State. We shall reserve this for the subject of another address.

The State improvements are doing well, and will, from the most authentic information we have been able to obtain, clear at least one million of dollars to the treasury during the present fiscal year, after the payment of all expenses, unless some unforeseen casualty should occur. We know of no waste or frauds that are being perpetrated on the funds of the Commonwealth. We believe they are faithfully collected and applied to their proper use. The accounting department has been assiduously engaged in settling old accounts, and enforcing the payment of arrearages, from which a very considerable sum has, within the last year or two, been realized. The interest on the public debt, we believe, will be punctually paid on the 1st of August, and, if the same sound policy and economy is continued in the administration of our affairs that has prevailed during the present administration, it will continue to be paid for all time to come. Not only so, but we feel assured that in a very short time a respectable sinking fund can be established, to extinguish a portion of the public debt annually, without any increased taxation.

The administration of Gov. Shunk has fully realized the expectations of his most sanguine friends. He is honest and capable, sound in his principles and firm in their maintenance. To his firmness we are greatly indebted for the prevention of many bad measures during the last session when the Federalists were in the ascendant. We believe the prosperity and well being of the Commonwealth demand his re-election, and therefore urge you to be active, united and energetic in his support.

Our candidate for Canal Commissioner is admitted on all hands to be a most unexceptionable and excellent man, well qualified for the situation, and will add strength to our party.

The accounts we have of our prospects, from all parts of the Commonwealth, are highly flattering to our success. We must not, however, suffer this to make us too confident. We have a vigilant opposition to contend with, ever ready to avail itself of our indifference, errors or negligence. It therefore behooves every democrat to be at his post, and to perform his duty to himself, to the well tried candidates of the party, to his State, and his country.

L. REILY, *Chairman.*
ISAAC G. M'KINLEY, *Secretary.*

SWEETEN LIFE.

Oh how glorious to make every thing pleasant—to throw sunshine upon every cloud!—Sweeten life by smiles, kind words, and sunshine. Make joy to spring in your path, and love glow on every face. Instead of showing angry feelings to the boy who sweeps dirt on you, say to him, with a smile, "My little fellow, be careful," and pass on. Depend on it, the little fellow will not trouble you again. To the man who puts his double fist in your face, say, "My dear sir, have more respect for yourself," and it will change his mind in a moment. Do you ever meet with a person down at the heel? Squeeze his hand and point him to an acre of sunshine, resting on the far hills. Has poverty brought your friends to the blues? Open your heart and your purse. A large purse and bright dollars will sweep the cloud from his face. Sweeten life, we repeat. There are sorrows and pains and disappointments enough in all conscience, without your adding to the amount. There is a loud call for smiles, love, kindness, sweet words, and cheerful looks.

If you have nothing else, these you can bestow, and add a large amount to the stock of human comfort and human happiness.

PASS IT ROUND.—Every "merciful man" who works a horse during the hot months, can promote its comfort by the use of the following simple shield against the teasing of flies. Take two or three handfuls of walnut leaves upon which pour two or three quarts of cold water; let it infuse one night, and pour the whole next morning into a kettle, and boil for a quarter of an hour; when it is cold it is fit for use. Moisten a sponge with it, and before the horse goes out of the stable let those parts which are most irritable be smeared over with the liquor. Try it.

TENNESSEE GALLANTRY.

On the departure of the first Tennessee regiment for Mexico, the young ladies of the senor class of the Nashville Female Academy, presented to the regiment a flag, which their fair hands had embroidered. The gallant Tennesseeans swore never to dishonor it, and nobly did they keep their pledge.—They returned with ranks thinned by disease and battle, but with unstained honor; and have returned the flag, covered with glory, to the hands that gave it. Miss Mary E. Foster was appointed by her classmates to receive the banner; and we find in one of our Tennessee exchanges, the name of which has escaped us, the following lines, written by one of the volunteers:

We've borne the noble gift afar,
And proudly have we stood,
Beneath its folds, on many a field,
Where blood like water flowed;
And dying eyes have oft been turned
To where it floated past,
When gallant forms upon the earth,
Like leaves, were falling fast.

We bring it back, unstained and pure;
And glory still will be
With that bright banner, while the tale
Is told of Monterey;
And gentle eyes will drop a tear,
To all who proudly fell,
Yielding their heart's blood for the pledge
Of those they loved so well.

FORTITUDE UNDER ADVERSITY.—A more true or forcibly beautiful moral picture could scarcely be delineated by the pen, than that which we find recently introduced into an article in a London paper, upon the character of a good man bearing up cheerfully under the misfortunes of life. "There is no spectacle," says this writer, "upon which God delights so much to look as upon that of a good man struggling under the weight of misfortune—the power of fortitude, the evidences of a firm faith, the Christian resignation of a chastened spirit unfold their beauties to the omniscient mind of Him to whom all things good are pleasing—the wisdom of his creation is vindicated; and the Creator then, if at any time, has cause to pronounce it *"very good."* To men, too, is this an admirable spectacle: to see the man borne down heavily by the pressure of his woes, struggling cheerfully with fate; and and, as wave after wave of misfortune rolls over his devoted head, yet once more breathes up a prayer of gratitude and praise, is in itself so ennobling, so flattering to human nature, that the wise, with one voice, have given to the spirit, by whose power the sufferer is supported, the magnificent name of philosophy. It is the union of all that is good and wise and pious upon earth.

CORRECT SENTIMENT.—The sentiments which follow are worthy to be placed in every house, and engraved on every heart.

Nothing is more certain, yet few things less thought of, than the mulations of poverty. Of this, education is the great cause. I will venture to say, that youth, educated with the expectations of possessing great wealth or suffered even to suppose they are to inherit it, imbibe exactly those principles, notions, and opinions, which prevent them from keeping it. On the contrary, the hardihood of poverty, and those enterprising and scheming habits, which are acquiring in industrious indigence, will inevitably lead to wealth and probably to power. I will assert, with prospective certainty, that the children of those youth whom I now see swelling with consequential inflations of the pride of wealth, will in their day be found in the haunts of wretchedness, while the offspring of many an industrious, smutty-faced apprentice boy will be blazing in all the tinselled trappings of fortune.

MORAL COURAGE IN EVERY-DAY LIFE.—Have the courage to discharge a debt while you have the money in your pocket.

Have the courage to do without that which you do not need however much your eyes may covet it.

Have courage to speak your mind, when it is necessary you should do so, and to hold your tongue when it is prudent you should do so.

Have courage to speak to a friend in a "seedy" coat, even though you are in company with a rich one and richly attired.

Have courage to own you are poor, and thus disarm poverty of its sharpest sting

Have courage to make a will, and a just one.

Have courage to tell a man why you will not lend him your money.

Have cour to "cut" the most agreeable acquaintance you have, when you are convinced that he lacks principle. "A friend should bear with a friend's infirmities," but not with his vices.

Have the courage to show your respect for honesty, in whatever guise it appears; and your contempt for dishonesty and duplicity, by whomsoever exhibited.

Have the courage to wear your old clothes until you can pay for new ones.

Have courage to obey your Maker, at the risk of being ridiculed by man.

Have courage to take a good paper and to pay for it annually in advance.

Hallo boy! Does your futher take the papers? *"No sir-ee*—but I does. The news boy leaves one on Mr. Jones' steps and I takes it—just as easy! and dad he reads it—so he does. He dosen't do anything else—Mam he dosen't.—*Ex. paper.*

We are sorry to say that there are a few of the same sort left in these *diggins.*

A HUNTER.—Bob, is that dog of of yours a pointer?

"No, he is half hunter and half setter. He hunts for bones when he is hungry, and sits by the stove when he is satisfied.

MEN are like bugles the more brass they contain, the further you can hear them. Ladies are like tulips, the more modest and retiring they appear, the better you love them.

BRYANT has written a delightful poem—second only to his "Thanatopis"—on the Prairies. A poetical contributor to the Burlington (Vt.) *Free Press* has also apostrophized them, but in a more practical and familiar style. He says:

Great western waste of bottom land,
Flat as a pancake, rich as grease!
Where gn ts are full as big as toads,
And 'skeeters are as big as geese!
O! lonesome, windy, grassy place,
Where buffaloes and snakes prevail!
The first with dreadful looking face,
The last with dreadful, sounding tail!
I'd rather live on camel's rump,
And be a Yankee doodle beggar,
Than where they never see a stump,
And shake to death with fever-n'-ager!

A FEW HINTS TO KEEP AWAY HARD TIMES.

Rise early in the morning, and be diligent during the day, attending to your own business, and not worrying yourself about your neighbor's concerns.

Give encouragement to home industry, and in all cases give preference to American manufactures over foreign.

Instead of following the fashions of Europeans, cultivate a spirit of independence and decide for yourselves how your coats hats and boots shall be made.

Keep out of the streets, unless business calls you to transact that which you cannot do in your stores, shops or dwellings.

By all means keep away from drinking and gambling houses, and, above all, shun that detestible and despisable loafer-making and rouge-manufactory—the Theatre.

When you buy an article of clothing, study commendable economy; at the same time get a good article, and when made, take particular care of it, and wear it out; regardless of any change of fashion. Fashion is a great tyrant, and men are fools to be slaves to it.

Stay at home of nights, improve yourselves by reading, writing, or instructive conversation, and retire to your beds at an early hour.

Be kind to your relations, obliging to your friends, and charitable to all: *and never permit your bill with the printers to run over a year.*

SINGULAR STATEMENT.—We find the following statement in one of our exchanges, showing that many of the most important events of the campaign in Mexico have taken place on Sunday:

The battle of Palo Alto was fought on SUNDAY, the 8th day of May.

The American Army arrived and took position in front of Monterey on SUNDAY, the 20th day of September—the battle commenced the next morning.

The battle of Del Norte, New Mexico, was fought on SUNDAY, the 24th day of January.

The battle of Buena Vista commenced on SUNDAY, the 21st day of February.

The surrender of the city and castle of Vera Cruz was made to Gen. Scott on SUNDAY, the 28th day of March.

The battle of Sacramento, Chihuahua, was fought on SUNDAY, the 28th day of March.

The battle of Cerro Gordo commenced on SUNDAY, the 17th day of April.

HOW WILL YOU HAVE IT?

There has been a great deal of disputation among those who are philologists, and among those who are hot, about "is being," and our good friend Chandler, of the United States Gazette, to whom, and to the memory of his worthy dog Rolla, all honor is due, has fought many a stout battle on the field referred to.—"Is being built" and so forth, receives his sanction; and he must talk, if it please him, to the Boston Chronotype, on the score of the following, which good humoredly makes what Orie calls "a hit—a palpable hit:"

"Waiter, I say, is my chicken broiling?"

"No, sir; the cook is."

"But I did'nt order the cook. He is too tough."

"How will you have it done, then, sir?"

"How will I have it done? Why I want it broiled, to be sure!"

"That he is doing, sir."

"But you said, he was broiling *himself*."

"So he is, but he is not *being* broiled."

"Well, Mr. Waiter, *(raising and bowing reverently)* may I ask, in your high grammaticularity, is MY *chicken* BEING *broiled*?"

"Yes, sir—se."

That waiter should receive a medal and a professorship, with as little delay as possible, under the circumstances.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Love Virtue, said a father to his children, and never abandon her; the pleasures he will procure us are more solid than those that the flattering world presents us. Riches are perishable; a trifle may deprive us of them. Virtue alone is a refuge from all vicissitudes; she teaches us to be moderate in prosperity, and not to be discouraged in adversity. She is the source of delight to good men, and forces even the wicked to pay her homage.

"RUFFLED STRAPS.—A lady was seen riding on horseback, through one of the streets of Boston, one afternoon last week. All female equestrians are stared at in cities; but she was stared at particularly hard, because she sported a pair of nice, clean snowy white pantalettes—*with ruffled straps.* We have heard of ruffled shirts, ruffled collars, ruffled tempers, but never before of—*ruffled straps.*—*Phil. Bulletin.*

A young man having cut his finger, sent for a physician, who, after examining the wound requested his servant to run as fast as possible, and to get him a certain plaster.

"Oh, my!" cried the patient, "is the danger so great?"

"Yes," was the reply. "If the fellow don't run fast I'm afraid the cut will be well before he get back."

The world never chooses to attack man in prosperous circumstances. It is a fortress which mankind dare not assail.

From Mexico.

The steamship Palmetto, with Vera Cruz dates to the 18th, Tampico, 20th, and Brazos to the 21st, bringing an express from Puebla, by the Cordova route, announcing that Gen. Scott commenced his march to the Capitol on the 16th, but says *nothing in regard to the overtures of peace.*

The sick left Jalapa on the 15th for Perote; Gen. Shields was among the number.

From the city of Mexico we have dates to the 9th. Santa Anna is *still in power.* His resignation was withdrawn, though it was intimated that a majority of Congress were anxious for his acceptance of the administration, and in consequence of this, it has entirely changed its policy.

A quorum of Congress cannot be collected, and such confusion and anarchy never before existed at the city of Mexico.

An independent measure passed by Anagas' administration, has been summarily abrogated.

Santa Ana, in his defences, says public opinion led to his resignation. The nomination of Safraqua as head of the State Department caused dissatisfaction to the Péros, the result of which is not known.

Gen. Almont is still a prisoner of State.

Chihuahua has voted unanimously for Santa Anna for President. The impression is that Congress will elect and Urrea be chosen President.

No mention is made of measures for the defence of the capitol.

The papers state that Gen. Scott's intention to march to the capitol on the 15th was a boast to keep up the spirits of his men.—The government is urged by letters from Puebla to fall upon Gen. Scott and men and crush them, as he has barely 5000 men, though he pretends to have 7000.

Gen. Taylor is to join Gen. Scott.

Mr. Trist was authorized, it is said, by the Mexicans to name three Commissioners to discuss the claims of the United States, and if Mexico would not consent the war was to be prosecuted.

The Republic of the 7th publishes an intercepted despatch and correspondence from Secretary Marcy to Gen. Scott of the 30th.

Santa Anna reviewed the troops under Alvarez on the 6th. They had not all arrived there, but were expected to reach the capitol with 8000 in a few days.

Vice Governor Ajacces' resignation has been accepted.

False alarms continue at Tampico. Whilst a party of dragoons proceeded 40 miles to the interior on the 18th, they saw no armed Mexicans, and the people appeared friendly.

Nothing of importance from Brazos.

A letter has been received in town from the receiver of public revenue at Tampico, dated June 17, in which he mentions that he has collected, since the 7th May last, on imports and tonnage, $16,565 80. The value of the imports during the period was $311,212 95. He was looking hourly for two vessels from Havanna that will pay a duty of $50,000.

The same letter mentions that the celebrated Mrs. Chase, the wife of our consul at Tampico, will visit New Orleans by the first steamer that leaves after the 4th of July.—This great national festival Col. Gates is making great preparations to celebrate by a grand civil and military display.

Arrival of the Caledonia.

At the sailing of the last steamer Flour was quoted in Liverpool at 12s. By the quotations below it will be seen that there is a decline of about 2s. and indian Corn about the same.

In Meal a slight advance.

The steamer Caledonia arrived at Boston yesterday morning at 6 o'clock. She left Liverpool June 19. After the last steamer left, best Western flour reached 46s. per bbl. Indian corn 60s per quarter. Yellow 58s.—*Since the promising appearance of the coming crops,* however, the decline of flour has been such as to bring rates down to 40a40s. 6d for best Western. American wheat 11a 12s per quarter; corn meal 24a25s. per bbl. Philadelphia and Baltimore flour 33a 40s.—Ohio 37a38s; Sour 33a35s. 6 l.

Arrivals of wheat from Ireland very considerable. The rumors of the appearance of Potato disease do not exert the smallest influence on the market.

Cotten advanced 1-4 per lb.

In beef a large business was done. Best U. States prime Mess at 90a95s. per bbl. Ordinary 81a88s; Mess 55a60s.

Pork more inquiry. For best United States prime mess, old, 50a63s per bbl.

Bacon in fair demand.

Fine sorts scarce. Range from long middles, free from bone, in salt, to shoulders, 28s. a35s.—Hams sold freely. Cheese, none in the market. FineUnited States brought 52s. to 60s; middling, 45s to 37s.; ordinary, 42s. to 44.

Lard has advanced from 3s to 4s. on fine sorts, and 2s. on ordinary qualities. The market is bare. Fine descriptions of butter from the United States are not in demand.

The monetary prospects of the country are of a more encouraging character. The Bank of England discounts more freely.

The new American steamer Washington arrived at Southampton on the 16th ult. The France steamer sailed from Cherbourg on the 5th June.

MAIL ROBBERS.—We are informed that the vigilant and active special agent of the Post Office Department, J. B. B. Hale, has at length succeeded in secreting out the individual who has been, for some time committing depredations on the mails in the northeastern portion of Virginia. Thos. A. Shekleman, the clerk of the postmaster at Deerfield, has been arrested and committed to the jail in Rockingham for trial. We understand a portion of the money taken from the mail has been found in his possession and identified.

ANOTHER MAIL ROBBER.—A. Dodge, late postmaster at Frankfort Mills, Maine, recently arrested for stealing money from the mails at his office, was convicted on the 26th of June, before the district court, and sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the county jail of Waldo.

ANOTHER ARREST.—John P. Chester, esq., another of the active agents of the Post Office Department, has succeeded in arresting John Carpenter, a stage-driver on the route from Rockford to Talladega, Alabama, who has been committed for trial at Tuscalosa.

WHAT CROPS OF CAYUGA COUNTY.—From what we have seen, and more especially from what we have heard, of the condition of the wheat of this county, we are inclined to the opinion that there will be a full average crop. We passed through several of the southern towns of the county last week, in all of which with the exception of one or two fields that had been partially winter killed, the grain looked exceedingly well. And such, we learn, is the case in other parts of the county. It is undoubtedly true that some farmers will not raise much more than half a crop, but this is the exception to the rule, so far as Cayuga county is concerned. Two or three weeks since there was some reason to fear that wheat would be unusually light, but the recent fine rains and favorable weather have brought it forward with remarkable rapidity. —*Aub. Adv.*

If ever a man was thoroughly plucked by a pickpocket, that man was the Rev. J. D. Farnsworth of Boxboro. He had three pockets picked on Bunker Hill during the President's visit—both vests pockets, one containing one and the other three dollars. His wallet, contained seven dollars and valuable papers, was taken from a pocket in his pants.

The late rains have greatly improved the wheat crop throughout the state of Virginia, *Baltimore Exchange.*

Facts for the People.

The following list of *facts* are collected and published as well for future as for present reference. They show exactly *how* and *by whom* the war with Mexico was begun, giving day and date—and when an attempt is made at justifiing the conduct of the Mexico they should be rehearsed for the information of those who may be found advocating the cause.

March 1, 1845.—The resolutions annexing the territory of Texas to the United States were approved by President Tyler, and a *messenger despatched,* (two days before the inauguration of President Polk,) conveying them to the Texas government.

March 6, 1845.—The Mexican minister, M. Almonte, residing at Washington city protested against the proceeding, demanded his passports in a menacing manner and went home to be minister of war against us.

Sept. 1845.—Instructions were issued by Mr. Buchanan, our Secretary of State, to Mr. Black, American Consul at the city of Mexico, "to ascertain from the Mexican government whether they would receive an envoy from the United States, intrusted with full power to adjust all the questions between the two governments."

Oct. 15, 1845.—The Mexican government through her Secretary of State, Mr. Penaty Pena, agreed to "receive a minister from the *United States in the capital of Mexico,* with full power from his government to settle the dispute in a peaceable manner."

Nov. 10, 1845.—The Hon. John Slidell was commissioned as such envoy. He landed at Vera Cruz on the 30th of the same month.

Dec 6, 1845.—Mr. Slidell arrived at the city of Mexico, and on the 8th of the month announced his mission; the Mexican Secretary of State, in the meantime, objected to him, asking "what he had come for?" and "who he could be?"

Dec. 20, 1845.—Mr. Slidell's mission was annulled by an official note from the Mexican Secretary, requiring him to produce special powers, *ad hoc,* for the settlement of the Texas question alone. On the 10th of January, Mr. Slidell retired to Jalapa.

Dec. 28, 1845.—The government of Herrera was overthrown, and Paredes, a military usurper, succeeded to power, on a promise that his advent should be the recovery of Texas by force.

March 1 1846.—Mr. Slidell, from Jalapa, repeated the proffer of peace to the new Mexican Secretary of State, Mr. Castillo y Lanzas, adding that the President was sincerely desirous of preserving peace between the two governments.

March 12, 1846.—Mr. Castillo y Lanzas rejected Mr. Slidell, and on the 21st of the month sent him his passports, and soon after he returned to the United States.

Oct. 4, 1846.—Gen. Taylor, in an official letter to the War Department, suggested the propriety of "taking possession, at once, of one or two suitable points on or quite near the Rio Grande."

Jan. 13, 1846.—Three months afterwards, instructions were issued to Gen. Taylor to occupy the east side of the Rio Grande, but to refrain from any act of aggression against Mexico; and to regard relations between the two governments as peaceful, until Mexico *made* further demonstrations of war. (Previous to this time undoubted information had been received that Mexico had *been raising* troops for the avowed purpose of carrying on a war with the United States.)

March 11, 1846.—Gen. Taylor, with the army, left Corpus Christi, on the west side of the Nueces, and arrived at Brazos Santiago, 26th. Gen. Taylor found an army of 2,000 Mexican soldiers already assembled at Matamoras under the command of Gen. Arista.

April 11, 1846.—Gen. Ampudia arrived at Matamoras, superseding Arista in command, accompanied by 200 cavalry, followed by a reinforcement of 2,000 more men.

April 12.—Ampudia ordered Taylor to break up his camp within 24 hours, and retire beyond the Nueces, or he would attack them. At the same time, all Americans, and our consul were driven from Matamoras.

April 23.—*Gen. Paredes issued his war* manifesto against the United States, and sent additional military forces to the Rio Grande.

April 25.—A large body of Mexican troops, which had previously crossed the Rio Grande into texas, attacked Captain Thornton's command, killed and wounded 16, and captured the remaider. Previously to this they had brutally murdered Col. Cross. Also, Lieutenant Porter, and one of his men, who went out in search of Cross, were fired upon and killed.

April 28.—Captain Walker and 24 men were attacked on their way from Point Isabel to General Taylor's camp, and six of his men killed, and a number of Mexicans killed and wounded.

May 8th and 9th.—The battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma were fought in Texas.

May 12.—The President sent in his message, recommending the recognition of the war; and on the 13th Congress declared the war to exist by the act of Mexico, and authorized the President to prosecute it to a speedy and honorable conclusion.

These things should be remembered; and whenever rampant whiggery attempts to justify the course of Mexico it should be reminded of them.

THE FLY IN CANADA.—This fearfully destructive insect is committing terrible ravages in Canada as well as in Western New York. Probably there has never been a season when the fly has done so much damage in this quarter as during the present one.—The Hamilton (C. W.) Spectator says:

"Every day brings us more news of the apparent and dreaded deficiency of the wheat crops in Canada West, and the ravages of that scourge of the farmer, the Hessian fly. Its appearance was doubted for a time, and until very recently, a hope was indulged in that the complaints which proceeded from the different parts of the country were not only exaggerated but groundless. Like the baseless fabric of a vision, this hope has passed away, and the stern reality is every day becoming more and more visible. The fly is performing its work on the wheat, and if it destroys, during the month of July, as much as has fallen a prey to its ravages during the mouth of June, the crops will be far below the average standard."

MISSOURI.—To the great staple of wheat the weather has been highly favorable. Such of it as survives the inclemency of the past Winter presents a most healty and promising appearance. Unfortunately in this immediate neighborhood (and we fear the remarks applies to the whole) the Wheat has been Winter-killed to an unusual extent. Farmers here calculate upon not over half a drop; but if favored with good harvesting weather expect it to be of a very superior quality. *All* the crops, without exception, though backward, are highly promising. The meadows bear a richer burden than has been known for years here. The growth over the Oat and Potatoe fields is very luxurient; and the yield will be abundant. Corn looks equally well, and if uninjured by the frost in the Fall, should the temperature of the three coming months be as warm as usual here, will turn out a crop far above the average of ordinary years.—*St. Louis New Era.*

OWNER WANTED.—We have in our possession a gold ring, which was found in a large black fish, while it was being prepared for the table of one of our subscribers. Upon it are cut two pretty looking doves in the attitude or position that the poet has been pleased to denominate "billing and cooing," and also the words "for ever constant."—How this "golden bait" came within the corporate limits of this voracious member of the finny tribe, our readers must conjecture for themselves. It may be that some one of them will recognize the ring as his or her own.—If so, we will gladly restore it.—*Charlestown News.*

THE OBSERVER.

"The World is Governed too Much."

ERIE, PA.

Saturday Morning, July 10, 1847.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

FR'S. R. SHUNK.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

MORRIS LONGSTRETH.

☞THOS. H. ELLISON is a duly authorized agent to procure subscribers for this paper.

The Address.

The Address of the Democratic State Central Committee will be found on the first page of to-day's paper. Nothing that we could say would add one iota to its merit—being as it is of the first order. We fully concur in all its sentiments, and would ask a perusal of it from all, both whigs and democrats; believing that it must inevitably leave a favorable impression upon the minds of those who can ascribe to it its *real merit. We regret exceedingly* that we could not find room for the accompanying extracts from the President's message, as they show clearly the causes of the present war, and at whose door those causes lie.

Remember,

That Welch, & Delevan's Equestrian Company will perform in our city on Monday afternoon and evening next. They are spoken of as being superior to any company that have passed this way for some time.

Fourth of July.

This day was observed by our citizens generally on Monday the 5th, in divers ways, *from the gala soldier* and the thunder of his deep mouthed canon, down to the ragged urchin with that curious compound, a torpedo: from the beautiful lady, with her pert little sun shade, to the "gal with the hole in her stocking." All were out, and the day was made merry by the perfect confusion which prevailed. There were several pic nic parties went out from town, in which the utmost satisfaction was expressed by the participators, a large party of lads and lassies from our neighboring county of Chautauque, whose faces were wreathed with smiles, bearing the semblance of perfect enjoyment, while their accompanying band discoursed "sweet music, soother of the soul." Several *"Sonne's,"* were also on hand, much to the amusement of the B'hoys, and the fire crackers, which played around them as bees buz round an intruder who hears their premises. In fine, it was a happy day for all, and closed by great ravages on sundry boxes, barrels and hogsheads, every thing in fact that would make a light, was called into requisiton by the rising generation who kept up "bonfiries and illuminations" till quite late, when all retired to rest apparently well satisfied with the passing events of the day.

Cleveland vs Erie.

It is seldom that we feel disposed to quarrel with a neighboring town, or to indulge in that kind of invective or newspaper warfare which is so well calculated to sever all ties of friendly relations which should always exist between neighbors, and in fact between all mankind; and we would now refrain from making any *remarks calculated to call forth a rejoinder,* and perhaps angry words, did we not consider it our bounden duty, in self defence. The *citizens of Cleveland* have always looked upon those of this city with a jealous eye, and have not let the least occasion slip, which offered itself in the most minute *form,* for indulging in a sort of low miserable slang against our city, our harbor, and our private citizens—and they have thus digged a ditch, broad and deep, between us, which in all probability will never be covered over. The cause of all this is from the fact that we have a better harbor than they, and because our canal, the very best and shortest route from the lakes to the Ohio river, has made them *feel,* of late, our importance as a commercial town. We would say to those gentlemen (?) that it is perfectly useless for them to publish to the world such statements as appeared in the Plain Dealer a week or two since, for every one who has ever been inside our beautiful bay knows them to be false. There is but one shoal in our *whole bay,* "long crooked channel" and all, and that is a short bar with nine feet ten inches water at the lowest ebb, which is during a prevalent north-east wind. But we dont intend to go into details in this matter, and would only add, that however much they may *say* there are several things about us which they *cannot alter;* viz: our commodious, and always accessible harbor, the increasing prosperity and commercial interests of our town; our pleasant and healthy location, and above all, and probably what effects them most, the already enormous and rapidly increasing business of our Erie Extension Canal. These things are facts known to all who call here, and we repeat that any thing they can say to the contrary cannot alter them.—Cleveland we have never had the pleasure of visiting, but we presume we do it no more than justice when we say that it is a pleasant, enterprising and business town, and how would we look in the eyes of community were we to say to the contrary? Why they would laugh at us for a ridiculous stupid dolt. We ask our neighbors of Cleveland to put on these spectacles and they will see how they appear, in their extraordinary and fruitless endeavors to injure our town, not only here, but in all places where we are known.

Godey's Lady's Book.

We neglected last week to acknowledge the receipt of this highly popular work, for the month of July. This number contains twenty-four useful and ornamental embellishments, which do it much credit. We notice by an advertisement accompanying it, that its readers are to be treated to a new novel, by Miss Leslie, to be commenced in the October number. We need but say that this magazine sustains its high reputation in the number before us. Subscription price, $3 per annum in advance.

We perceive that the Conneaut Reporter has copied the article from the Cleveland Herald with regard to the Coroner of this county. We would inform the editor of the Reporter that there is not one word of truth in the article, and refer him for a statement of facts in the case to an article in the Erie Gazette as well as one in another column of this paper, and ask him to correct the false impression which the article he has published is calculated to create.

Infamous Slander.

Our attention has been called to a communication in the Cleveland Plain Dealer of the 30th ult., headed "total depravity," purporting to be a statement of the proceedings of Coroner Dillon, of this city, in an inquest held on the body of the late and lamented D. A. Folsom, which was brought in here by the steamer Franklin, some time since. The article, which we publish as a specimen of low billingsgate, unequalled in any article of the same length which has appeared as a newspaper paragraph for some time, is as follows:

"TOTAL DEPRAVITY.—The body of D. A. Folsom, lost from the Chesapeake was picked up by the steamer Franklin near Erie, and on its way to this city for interment was taken into that place. His friends who had charge of the body, were ready and anxious to take the necessary care of it. But no! A Harpy, calling himself *John* or *Thomas* (the name is indistinctly written) *Dillon, Esq.* coroner, &c., insisted that the law must have its course, and proceeded to call an inquest of twelve men, to ascertain in a legal manner, how a man drowned by the sinking of a Steamboat came by his death.

The sum of $25 was found upon the body, and the Coroner's bill was in words and figures as follows:

(Here follows the items of the bill amounting to $25 62.)

This bill was paid by his friends. We do not know but these charges were entirely legal, but we do think the man who would make and receive them under the circumstances, deserves to have his name passed round as a specimen of total depravity.

Mr. Folsom left a widow with one child in destitute circumstances, their all having been lost upon the boat.

Some of the citizens of Erie, whose names we regret we cannot give, expressed their sympathy with the friends and disapproved of the course of the officer. If the jury who took the fee, the coroner who made the expense, (pocketing his portion,) robbing the body of all the money upon it and asking for more, are fair specimens of Erie officers, we pray Heaven that the angry waves may never cast our bones on such inhospitible shores.

'Thomas Dillow Esq.' The *Esquire* is written by himself. In old times it meant GENTLEMAN—*what it means here we are at a* loss to imagine. All the official dignity in the world could not make a gentleman out of a man who will be guilty of so mean a trick.—*Hereafter we forswear the term.*"

We are authorized to pronounce every word of the above article, except the reception of the body and the holding of the inquest, as basely and unqualifiedly FALSE! We do this fully realizing what we say, and knowing ourselves fully qualified to substantiate it. Mr. Dillon knew nothing of the body having been picked up, nor would he have known, or knowing, have taken any cognizance of it if he had not been called upon and *requested* to hold an inquest by those having the body in charge—*and from our personal knowledge of the man* we are prepared to say that he has done nothing in the matter which the laws of this state do not authorize and *require.* We are informed by those who were present at the inquest, and heard all the conversation which took place between the coroner and friends of the deceased, that they offered and even *insisted* upon paying the expenses of the inquest—that he (Dillon) had nothing to do with the coffin, boxing or hauling charged in the *printed* bill, and that no friend claimed the body until after the inquest was held.

We can hardly believe it possible that the friends of the deceased, who were here and knew the circumstances, have made any statements from which the above article could have been warranted, but that it is the production of some miserable harpy who has perpetrated it for the sole purpose of casting a stigma upon the hospitalities of our citizens. Mr. Dillon is an old resident here and a man much respected for his industry and integrity, and our whole community are greatly incensed at the publication of such an article, coming as it does from an apparently respectable source, but without the least semblance of truth.—We ask the editors of the Plain Dealer and Herald, (in which we learn there is an editorial much worse than the above,) to correct those statements. It is due to Mr. Dillon, to the gentlemen of which the inquest was composed, and to the community at large. As for the contemptible *thing* who could pen and publish such an infamous and injurious falsehood he had better "pray Heaven" to deliver him from the hands of an offended community, for according to an old adage, his "bones" will never be "cast upon" any "shores," unless he should happen to be suspended at a yard arm. We hope those editors will be as anxious to do justice to the injured man as they appear to have been to do him the injury. Will they do it?

☞A query has just arisen in our mind upon reading a whig paper in which an attempt is made to prove that all the officers in the army are whigs. It is this. Is it essential that a man should be possessed of the "pure" principles of *modern* whigery in order to be a good general? It would seem by the efforts made in certain quarters that this was the case—but we are almost disposed to doubt it. Will the Fredonia Censor give us their opinion in the matter?

Fatal Accidents.

A man, name unknown to us, in stepping from the dock to the deck of a canal boat on Tuesday last, fell between the boat and the dock and was so much injured in the head that his life is despaired of. He has a wife and two children, is an Irish emigrant and was on his way to the west. Truly may we say "in the midst of life we are in death."—We have since learned that he is dead.

Firemen's Visit.

Quite a display was made in our streets on Wednesday last, by the arrival of three Fire Companies in our midst; one from Rochester and two from Buffalo, N. Y. on their return from Detroit, whence they had been on a visit by invitation of the chief Engineer of the fire department of that city. They were received at the dock by Chief Engineer Ball, and escorted to a table of good things prepared by our firemen of which they partook with a right good will. After the repast was over they returned to the boat, under the escort of our firemen, marching to sweet music discoursed by the two excellent bands which accompanied them. The boat left the dock amid loud and long continued cheers and a salute from Captain Beckman's artilery, all apparently well satisfied. They were right good, jolly, sociable fellows, and we were glad to see them here that our citizens might have an opportunity of comparing their *"extravagant"* firemen with those of other cities, however much we may have been humiliated by the comparison.

Be temperate in all things.

LETTERS FROM THE EDITOR.

STEAMER ALBANY, JULY 1, 1847.

We have passed the last stopping place, and in a couple of hours will be at Chicago. In the mean time I know of no better way of employing myself than in jotting down a few items from my note book for the perusal of the readers of the Observer. To begin, then, on Monday last, a day bright, balmy and spring like, the Albany left her moorings at Detroit and under a full head of steam, gallantly took her way up the river. The scenery along the Detroit river is grand and imposing. Beautiful and highly cultivated farms dot either side, while the dark green forest far off in the distance, when viewed from the deck of a steamer, gives to the whole a blended softness and grandeur eminently impressive and beautiful. The Canada side of the river is undoubtedly the most favored by nature, yet owing to its political institutions and lack of energy in its inhabitants, it is *many, many* long years behind the American. While the one rejoices in her steam mills, thriving villages, rail roads and beautiful cities, *echoing* with the hum of activity and enterprise, the other is disturbed by naught save the clatter of hero and there an antiquated wind mill, looking like ghosts of the past, and irresistably carrying one back to the *imaginary days of Sancho* Panza. A few hamlets may be seen scattered along the shore it is true, but when compared with the busy activity and prosperity of the other side, the *great benefits of* a free government at once become apparent.

Passing from a view of nature in her variegated and supreme loveliness from the deck, I made my way to the cabin to study men and character among my fellow passengers. Of all places, the cabin of a *steamer is the best* field to study the "human face divine," and to pick up much valuable information to be obtained no where else. Thrown together for the time being, each one endeavors to interest the other and amuse himself, and he must either be an ass or a dolt that does not leave it wiser than when he went on board. The first group I stumbled upon was composed of a sturdy old farmer from the Sucker State, who having accumulated a "pocket full of rocks," by raising wheat on the prairies, had been to pay a visit to his childhood's home on the Susquehanna. Like a majority of the emigrants from the Keystone State, he was a Democrat, and a man of much practical common sense. In striking contrast to him, personally and politically, was the gentleman with whom he was conversing. He was a Georgian, a resident of Savannah, on his way to the Harbor and River Convention. Polished, well educated, gentlemanly and courteous, one could not well help but be pleased with his conversation. A whig, a resident of a slave state and an owner of slaves, his predilections, in a Presidential point of view, were all for Gen. Taylor. Then there was a genuine son of the land of wooden nutmegs and horn gunflints, perfectly westernized by a residence of some ten years in Wisconsin. He, too, like my friend from Illinois, had been cast on a visit to his boyhood's home, and was now on his return. Also, like him, he was a Democrat—a Wisconsin Democrat—the meaning of which can only be understood by reading their rejected constitution, the most liberal and wise instrument ever devised for the government of a State. Farther on was a lawyer and lady from the green mountains of Vermont; a ranting, tearing, red-mouthed abolition whig, bound for the west to seek his fortune. A poor fortune, too, I imagine it will be. The west is already overrun with *professional men, and the market for such* political wares as his, is decidedly "flat." I could not help pitying his intelligent and interesting lady for being so unfortunate as to be yoked to such a ninny. Then there is a new married couple from the Maumee valley, on their wedding tour. The whole world is all bright to them just now—even a shake of the fever and ague I really believe would be looked upon as a pleasure, so happy do they appear. But hark! some one is at the piano—let us view the performer at a distance.—She sings and plays like a master of the instrument—she is neither handsome nor homely, but evidently intelligent, a little coquetish, and very much of the lady. Unmarried I doubt not, and consequently I am bound to know nothing farther concerning her. Such is a fair daguerreotype of *my fellow-passengers*—or rather of heads selected here and there from the groupe.

Passing out of the river into the little lake St. Clair, we were all agog to see the famous "St. Clair Flats," where so many steamboats and sail craft of late stick in the mud. We found one or two schooners aground, and a new brig from Cleveland, name not recollected, ent down to the waters edge and sunk, having been run into by the propeller Manhattan a few days before. We passed the "flats" without any serious difficulty, and soon were winding our way up the St. Clair river. The banks of this river unresemble much those of Detroit. The most important place on it is Newport, somewhat celebrated for the numerous steamboats built there. There are some other small places on both sides of the river, the names of which I have forgot. The sun was just sinking in the west as we pushed out on the broad expanse of Lake Huron. At daylight next morning nothing was to be seen but a boundless waste of waters. We were evidently getting into a colder latitude. The atmosphere was clear and cold, and the wind absolutely made me shiver. In the afternoon Bois Blanc island, on the Michigan side of the lake, hove in sight, and soon after Mackinac reared its crest from the waters. The boat stopped just long enough for us to shake hands with Capt. Dobbins and the other officers of the Revenue Cutter Erie. They all appeared hearty and contented with the station. For my part, however, I would not live at Macinac if I could have the whole island and all that is on it. How we got into Lake Michigan I dont know—the weather was a good deal colder than my curiosity was strong, consequently I kept the cabin.

The next day we stopped at Sheboygan, on the west side of Lake Michigan, at the mouth of Sheboygan river. This place was commenced in 1835, but, like many other western cities, almost entirely abandoned after 1836. Two or three years since it took a new start, and has increased in population very fast. Its prosperity however I do not think is very sound. There are too many attempting to get a living without work, and the property is altogether too high. They ask more for the lots than we do in Erie, while the county in which it is situated only contains 1900 inhabitants, and I am told never can sustain a very dense agricultural population. There are some thirty stores at this place, and about as many more at the Falls, another village six miles above. I counted in the business directory of the "Mercury," a paper published here, no less than *fifteen* lawyers cards. Poor devils—some of them will have to steal or beg.

We passed Milwaukie in the night, and consequently I had no opportunty of seeing this far famed city of the west. Racine, Southport and Little Fort, are all beautifully located villages, and present a very lively appearance. I had no opportunity to visit them, as the boat stopped at the piers but a moment.

But here, we are entering Chicago River I must close. You shall hear from me soon again, so good bye till then. B. F. S.

☞COUNTERFEITS are becoming very numerous in some places, and some of them very perfect—so much so that the Lafayette Bank of Cincinnati recently took several counterfeit five dollar notes, at its own counter, the only discernable difference being a single flourish over the engraver's name, while the genuine have two.

☞We have noticed, in our day, one thing in particular, and that is, that necromancy in political matters never succeeds. It may for a time appear to smile, but beneath that smile lurks the broad sword of justice, which is sure to *put a premature end to all flattering* appearances of gain. Instance, the federal party for the last 40 years.

For the Erie Observer.

MESSRS. DURLIN & SLOAN:—I noticed in the Commercial Advertiser of yesterday that the United States Bank building, of this place is to be sold at auction on the 31st of July inst. Inasmuch as our old Court House has become very disagreeable, inconvenient and unhealthy to those who have to be shut within its walls, during our long terms of court, and, as it is evident that we will soon have to abandon it, and build a new one—does not the above noticed sale afford an excellent opportunity to our Commissioners to provide the County with a Court House, than which, there will not be a better and more beautiful in the State? The building is well calculated for a Court House, and could be fitted up with very small expense and can undoubtedly be purchased very low. The project I think is worthy our consideration, and I would suggest to the citizens of the borough and county the propriety of soon holding a meeting to take into consideration measures to further the project. A CITIZEN.

A SINGULAR CASE.

The following extract from a letter, written by an officer of an English East Indiaman, to a friend in London, and dated from the Indian Ocean, on the way to Bombay, relates an occurrence which, although not unprecedented, shows what a degree of energy, physical and mental, a women is capable of, when acting under the influence of any particular passion:

"A young person of the age of seventeen entered on board of our ship at Deptford, as an ordinary seaman, under the name of Geo. Thompson, who performed all the duties of his station with remarkable steadiness and dexterity, and would perhaps have remained undiscovered the rest of the voyage had not the following circumstances led to the discovery. A theft having been committed on board, a general search was the consequence; on examing Thompson's chest, there was found a woman's apparel.

Upon which, the officer on duty concluded he must have stolen them when on shore, therefore ordered him three dozen lashes; when they attempted enforcing the punishment, he burst into tears, solemnly protested his innocence, and besought mercy; the officer continued inflexible; when entreaty was found vain, with much reluctance she acknowledged her sex; judge what astonishment prevaded the mind of every one on board who little expected to find in the person of George Thompson, a blooming youthful girl. Being questioned by the Captain who she was, and what could induced her to take so extraordinary a step, she replied her name was Margaret Thompson; she had left her uncle, who lives in Northumberland street, to see her sweetheart, who quitted England three years since and is now resident at Bombay; the resolution with which she performed the most arduous tasks, mounting aloft with amazing intrepidity in the midst of dangers even when the most experienced seamen daunted, astonished every one; her patience and perseverance, during five months hard labor, can be equalled only by her fortitude in the attempt."

HUMANITY OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS.—The following extract from a letter written by Captain Lesser, and published in a late number of the Reading Journal, is an interesting evidence of the humanity of our volunteers to a conquered enemy:

"One poor fellow, when the line halted, (he was carrying a large bundle,) seated himself upon the ground, and actually ate the grass with seeming pleasure. One of the soldiers then gave him some water; he drank it largely, and by motions thanked him, and returned again to the grass. Gen. Worth, just then passing, stopped and ordered one of his men, who happened to have some crackers with him, to give the poor fellow some. This was done; the man ate more like a maniac that a christian. When he had finished, he fell upon his knees and thanked him. Some one who spoke Spanish asked him when he had last eaten; and he said that for five days nothing, not even water, had passed his lips.

"Another and more affecting case occured a few moments afterwards, as I was walking down towards the city. A quite well-dressed Spaniard came up to one of our soldiers who was standing guard over the arms that the Mexicans had stacked, eating a small piece of cracker, and offered him fifty cents for it.—The soldier refused his money, but gave him a whole cracker; (you must understand that a soldier's cracker is about five inches square.) The man thanked him, and turned again towards the city, when there came three little boys and a girl, clapping their hands in joy. The father divided his cracker with the little ones into four pieces, (this occurred not more than 30 feet from the soldier,) and turned again to get another. The guard was looking on, and, sticking his musket into the ground, left his post to meet him, (this act, under ordinary circumstances, is punishable with death,) and gave him another.

"The man put his hand in his pocket and offered him four or five dollars in silver; this he still refused, and while they were thus engaged, the little ones again came up, and the soldiers were shaking hands with them, when into the party came their mother, with an infant in her arms. The little ones actually commenced dividing their small portion of perhaps two day's food with their mother.—The scene was too romantic and affecting for many a stout Yankee heart standing by, particularly our hero, with his face twisted into every possible shape except that of laughing. The soldier emptied the contents of his haversack upon the ground in their midst, and broke away, spite of the man's endeavors to retain him while he thanked him; wiping his eyes with his coat sleeve, more like a schoolboy whipped than one who had manfully stood a three day's cannonading from nearly two hundred guns. The shout that was sent up from the crowd was almost as loud as the one that proclaimed the unfurling for the first time of the stars and stripes upon the walls of San Juan de Ulloa.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

ERIE, Pa., June 23, 1847.

Capt. Miles has just informed me, that, with the aid of the U. S. Steamer *Michigan's* boat and crew, he has established a buoy upon the shoal just outside of this Harbor, in 9 feet of water. Vessels coming in by leaving this buoy on the starboard hand 20 feet, will find 10 feet of water; by leaving it 40 feet—12 feet.

After passing between the channel piers, a series of *black* buoys will be found on the starboard hand of the channel, and two *white* ones, designating the narrowest points of the same, on the port hand.

The shoalest water coming in, will be found opposite the *last* black buoy; and here the best water—9½ feet—is about 100 feet from the buoy.

Vessels outside the Harbor, beating in on a starboard tack and drawing 9 feet of water, can stretch in towards the south shore, opposite to the outside or seaward buoy mentioned above, until they bring the east end of the *south channel pier in a range with the* Beacon Light Tender's dwelling: and this, it will be found, will carry them well in towards shore.

Vessels drawing 9 feet of water, coming in, *can* pass on the *north or starboard* side of the seaward buoy, by just giving it a berth, and those drawing 8 *feet*, can pass *within* a distance of 50 feet.

J. H. SIMPSON,
Lieut. Corps Top. Engineers.

MEZZOTINTO
DAGUERREOTYPE LIKENESSES,

TAKEN WITH THE COLORS.

A. LAMBERTON would respectfully announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Erie and vicinity, that he has taken Rooms at Tammany Hall, and is now prepared to execute Daguerreotype Likenesses in a style, which for truthfulness of representation, and for minute and accurate blending of light and shade, cannot be excelled by the most delicately finished steel Engraving.

Having availed himself of all the late improvements in the Art, he will now engage to do better work than has heretofore been done by any Artist stopping in this place.

Room open from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

July 10, 1847.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Erie county, and to me directed, I have taken in execution and will expose to public sale at the court house in the borough of Erie, on Monday the 2d day of August next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described property, to wit: All that piece or parcel of land lying and situate in Fairview township, Erie county Penna., being part of Tract No. 285 and bounded as follows: Beginning at the south west corner of a stump, thence by land of I. Lord north one and one-half degrees west thirty-six perches to a post, thence north five degrees east two perches to a post, thence north sixty two degrees west sixteen perches to a Hickory sapling, thence north seventy-deg. west twenty-nine perches to a post, thence north twenty-three deg. west sixteen perches to a post, thence north five deg. west thirty two perches to the shore of Lake Erie, thence by the same south forty three deg. west thirty six perches to a post, thence by Tract No 286 south twenty-six degrees east sixty-nine perches to a post, thence north fifty-one degrees east eight perches, thence by the Paper Mill lot north nineteen degrees east twenty one and eight tenth perches to a post, thence south fifty five and one-half degrees east twenty-one and a half perches to an oak, thence south fifty nine degrees east thirteen perches to a chestnut, thence south eighteen degrees, west eight perches, thence south seventy degrees, east twenty-seven and three tenths perches, thence south six degrees west fourteen perches to the place of beginning containing seventeen acres neat measure with all and singular the appurtenances—being the property of George Selden, Roderick Pelton and E. D. Gunnison administrator of the estate of Abijah Fross, deceased, late of the borough of Erie.

Also—By virtue of a writ of Alias Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the same time and place, all the right, title, interest and claim of David Burton of, in and to the following lots situated in the Borough of Erie, Erie county, Penna, to wit: In lot numbered in the general plan of said borough of Erie with the number, one thousand four hundred and thirty two (1432;) bounded on the north by lot No. 1431 east by lot No. 1429, south by Eighth street, and on the west by lot No. 1433, and having a frame dwelling and a frame barn erected thereon. Also the undivided one third part of in lot No. one thousand four hundred and thirty-one (1431) bounded on the north by Seventh street, east by lot No. 1430, south by lot No. 1432, and on the west by lot No. 1431, with the appurtenances. *Also*—in lot number sixty-one (61) of said borough of Erie; bounded on the north by lot No. 62, east by lot No. 60, South by Twelfth street, and on the west by lot No. 64, with the appurtenances &c. *Also*, in lot number sixty four (64) of said borough of Erie; bounded on the north by lot No. 63, east by lot No. 61, south by Twelfth street, and on the west by Peach street, with the appurtenances having a frame dwelling erected thereon. Also one other piece or parcel of land situated in the township of Greenfield, and county aforesaid bounded and described as follows: beginning at a post in the centre of the Station road, and running north along said road one hundred and eight perches to a post, thence east by tracts No 72 and 53 three hundred and seventy perches to a post, thence south by tract No. 32 ninety-eight and five tenths of a perch to a post and Mayville road thence along said road south eighty-six degrees west one hundred and forty-six perches, thence along the said road south 62 degrees west one hundred and sixty-four perches, thence west said road seventy-one and seven tenths perches to a post and place of beginning; containing one hundred and seventy acres and 136 perches of land, be the same more or less, excepting and reserving about one acre now fenced and occupied as a burying ground. *Also*—about two acres and fourteen rods on the north-east corner of that part of the Selden farm which lies south of the road leading to Mayville, of which reference may be had to

LIST of letters remaining in the Post Office at Erie, Pa., on the 1st July, 1847. Persons enquiring for any of the following letters please say they are advertised. Two cents is charged for every letter in addition to the Postage:

Anderson Geo W 2	Liddle W J F
Akrite Geo	Louts Peter
Austin H G	Lee Joseph E
Adams Edwin B	Megoin Edward
Allison Mrs Thos	M'Laughlin Thos
Alexander Archibald	McInter Miss Sarah
Alexander Lyman	McComb John
Andrews J L	McCann D J
Brabender Adam	McAvoy John
Blain A W 2	McKinley Laticia
Breed William	McLalin John
Bradish Mrs Catharine 2	McCannon
Brindle Norman	McKeen Patrick
Bleakney Martin 2	McCrea Sammel
Blood Asa	McDaniel Daniel
Brubaker Geo	McGuire
Baker Eli P	Marsh D
Brace Miss Eliza	Macoy William
Bates I W	Macomber J G 2
Baldwin Remus & Son	Macomber Ebenezer 2
Belden M C	Miles Martin
Bartlett Miss C C	*Miller Col D C*
Benson Alanson P	Marshall A J
Benedict Aaron	Man Richard M
Beaver Miss Eliza	Mindil T
Berry Thomas	Marshall Wm E 2
Baldwin Miss Abigal	Messe John
Barns D P 2	Minnig Peter
Bolson S B	Meburin J F
Benedict J H	Merriman Lucius T
Bailey Gilbert	Miller Mrs M
Babbett Mrs Harriett	Miller F H
Barber A H	Mills John
Battles Sally	Miles Miss Julia
Bartley Wm P	Messick Mrs Eliza
Barnett Charles J	Maxwell D
Barber Miss Mary M	Miller J G
Bonney Daniel	Monouge Lawrence
Butler John	Morrison Bartholomew
Burger John & Co	Moore Isaac
Barton John	Masselman Miss Mary
Booth Sidney	Moodie P W
Booth Miss Elizabeth	Norcross Andrew
Butler Z N	Neff Frederick
Boardman J D	Nelles E
Butt Geo	Naylor John
Butler Frederick	Naylor Sarah Ann
Baner Jacob	Newsham Charles
Bose Michael	Ohlweiler T
Buchmiller Martin	*Oliphant F H & Son*
Burnly Joseph	O'Leary Miss M
Burr Rev H	Owen Mr
Bone G W	O'Daniel Elijah
Boyce Geo	Putney A M
Chappel J L	Porter Hon John K
Chapman Catharine	*Putney Hill 2*
Clark Andrew M	Paul C H D
Crowell J A	Preston Susanah
Creigh Rev D	Parmely Doc D
Clements Harriet	Phelps Miss L
Catheart Mrs Caroline	Rawson Jno
Carr William	Raymer E S
Carter Seth 2	Raymer Malanny
Carter Mrs Josiah	Ralston James
Coats William	Raymond Hiram
Cole Miss Maria	Reed Reuben
Cole Miss Mary M	Ratigan Wm P
Coover Miss Mary	Richards John
Curtis Edmond	Ransom Wm
Collins Kendrick	Rannels B B
Cushing Joe	Rogers Mr
Casper J L	Roberson John
Coats Mrs Maria	Robertson John
Colgam James	Robison James
Dreiskell James or Martin	Russell John
	Rood Mrs M 3
Drake H A	Robards J W 2
Desmond John	Roberts L L
Devenport John L	Robison Mrs Emiline
Daniels Oliver	Rowe John
Decrest J H	Rot in-on John
Desmonte S C	Rose John
Dunkley Miss Jane 2	Roberts R R
Dorman Daniel H	Scott Mrs S J
Duffy Mrs Catharine	Sloan Henry
Durst Jacob	Smith Jane
Dustin Miss L A	Smith Rectina
Dolan Bernard	Sweatland Phidelia
Douse Wm H	Smith S M
Elliot Miss Catharine	Slattery Geo
Evens Robert	Smith Wm
Evans Joshua	Sloan H L
Eachus Sidney	Spencer Martin
Farver John or Jacob	Scott Rev John
Freidle Andrew	Scott Wm
Finley John P	Smith J W
Filley N W	Shephard F
Grover Mr	Sprague Ara
Griffin James M	Sherman D A
Greenfield J 2	Savage H H 2
Greenwood Joseph	Snow E M 2
Gunnison E D	Steadman Edward
Gilmer Ebenezer	Sterdivant E O
Grant Mrs Matilda	Stanley Horatio
Geer S D	Stouch John
Gillaspie Samuel	Strigh Elisha
Harris C W 3	Stewart Tho
Hills Mrs Eliza C	Stright J H
Hill H N	Stuyvesant Samuel
Hid John	Sears C B
Hill Rhoda	Sewell Ebenezer
Hills Loren	Soper & Tryon
Haskins J W	Sands Wm
Haybarger Elias	Simon Andrew
Haywood R H	Sanborn John
Hardy Albert	Smith John
Hammond Heacksh	Taylor Wm H
Hill Geo H	Thomas Christian
Hampson Robert	Taggart Miss M
Hill Mrs Mary Ann	Teeman Mrs M
Henderson D C	Trout Saml
Hensen Wm P	Tobin M D
Harper S J	Truman Smith
Hays Miss Arminda	Teel N E
Hawk P S	Tuttle Joseph
Hoyt Doctor	Trowbridge R F
Huyck Azariah	Taylor C W
Howard Miss R 2	Vancise Hiram
Howe Miss Elizabeth	Vantassel Isaac
Hogan Patrick	VanCamp Benj
Hoyer M	VanNorman Joseph
Haines Geo	Vanvleck G S
Hosmer A	Vanduseh H S 2
Jones Mary 2	Uhr John
Jackson Sally	Wright John 2
Johnson Caroline H	White A
Jackson James	Wheeler Wm
James A S	Whitley Wm M
James Ephriam	Wright Fredk
Kellogg Ralph	Wight Miss Emily
Kennedy Samuel	Ward Wm W
Kelley Mary	Webster John
Kelso E	Wing A E Mrs
Kennedy Joseph	Webb Geo
Kelly Capt Henry	Wells Rev Mr.
Koehler F A	Wells James M
Knodle Geo	Walker Nathaniel
Kelso A	Wilson Ellin
Kelley Pat or James	Walsh P
Logan Cyrus	Way Z C
Long Jacob	Ward Mrs L
Lynch James	Wood H P
Leckner Miss S A	Woodward J B
Lazelle Miss E S	Woodward Alanson

GERMAN LETTERS.

Francis Quinn	Geo Jacob Metz
Joseph Frey	Geo Bergold
John Schonfield	Wandeline Falinger
Carl F Geissler	Schluraff
P Villinger	Simon Ebel
Weaver John	Joseph Schaninger
Peter Senwitzer	Peter Schaws
Rimond Ritzel	Peter Lasly
Johan Ritz	Frederick Nerkle
Urban Knoll	George Banner
317	R. COCHRAN, P. M.

ORDINANCE,

For Paving with Plank the north side of Sixth st., from Holland to German streets.

1st. Be it Ordained and Enacted by the Burgess and Town Council of the borough of Erie, That all and every owner or owners of any lot or lots or small quantities of land, bounded on the north side by 6th st., between Holland and German sts., be and they are hereby required to pave the Side Walks in front of the same, and the owner or owners of corner lots are required to extend their pavements along said streets past the line of their respective lot or lots twelve feet, and to have such pavement completed, as hereinafter directed, on or before the 1st day of August next.

2d. Be it further enacted, etc. That the said pavement shall be laid of two inch plank, and the width of the walk to be not less than six feet, to be laid in accordance with the established grade and the outer edge secured with substantial posts In default of the said pavement being completed by the 1st day of August next, as aforesaid, the Burgess and Town Council will proceed to lay down the same, and file liens for the cost thereof against the respective lot or lots, or other quantities of land, and proceed to collect the same according to the act of Assembly in such cases made and provided.

Ordained and enacted into an Ordinance the 30th day of June, 1847.

Attest, WM. KELLEY, Burgess.
G. J. BALL, Clerk.

GREEN APPLES.—Newton Pippins and several other kind of apples for sale at No. 1 Perry Block. T. W. MOORE.
July 3, 1847. 7

THE EXPRESS AGAIN.

CADWELL has just received from New York a few very choice goods, to which he invites the attention of the ladies and others wishing to purchase, consisting of Orleans' Muslins, a new and beautiful article for dresses, Swiss Muslins, Brocha Barrages, Plain do., Fringes and Gimps, Silk and Cashmere Shawls, Tarleton Mulls, &c. &c. More expected daily, particulars given in full next week; in the meantime he respectfully solicits a call. H. CADWELL.
July 3, 1847.

Something worth Knowing about.

A rarity under the head of a Patent Medicine advertisement. We ask our readers to pursue the following, knowing they will profit thereby.

DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE.

A medicine which is perfectly safe, and may be given to children from tender infancy, to advanced age, lays under no restraint as to cold water, or any kind of food. Purges mildly, subduing fever; destroys and expels worms with invariable success, and is easily administered to children.

That it possesses these valuable properties is fearlessly asserted; still claiming the additional advantages of being given in small bulk, and requir none of the drenching which Worm Tea and other supposed Vermifuges demand. During its brilliant career, it has been introduced into many families, where every other known and accessible Vermifuge had been tried without the least success, where it has promptly expelled worms to an almost incredible amount.

Hear what the Editor of the Bulletin of the Pacific, (published in Pittsburgh, Pa.) says in reference to the article.

"In looking up a few advertisements for my small sheet, the other day, I called in upon Messrs J. Kunn & Co., and remarking that I would be glad to advertise any medicine that really was essentially useful, they furnished me with their circular respecting Mr. M'Lane's Worm Specific, with the accompanying certificates. Feeling pursuaded that the certificates were genuine, I took some of the medicine home for the use of my own young family. I gave the first day a small teaspoonful to Sarah. She was wan looking and black under the eyes. She passed several worms some as large as a pipe stem. I also gave a small teaspoonful to Samuel, a little, rosy cheeked, fleshy boy, about 3 1-2 years old. But as his stomach was tympanous, i. e. he was pot-bellied, I thought he might have worms. He cried after more, which I did not see fit to give him, but upon the operation of this medicine, his mother and the neighbors were surprised at the result. He passed nearly a pint of worms, almost all as big as a common pipe stem. There was seventy in all.—I then gave some to a little boy only 2 years old, and he passed twenty five, some eight inches in length. I therefore feel clear to recommend M'Lane's Vermifuge as a specific for worms. It fairly seems death to them.

ISRAEL REES, Editor.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 10th, 1847.

J. KIDD & Co., No. 60 Wood Street, Pittsburg now the sole Proprietors of Dr. M'Lane's celebrated medicines. All orders must be addressed to them.

☞ N. B.—Purchasers will please be particular and enquire for *Dr. M'Lane's Worm Specific or Vermifuge.*

DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

From the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The past summer (1846) has been a very remarkable one. Frequent and heavy rains, followed by intense and long continued heat, had the effect, in the first place, to promote a rapid growth of succulent vegetation, and in the second, to produce a rapid decomposition of vegetable matter, giving rise to much miasma and spreading sickness, disease and death, in places which had heretofore been remarkable for their salubrity.

We are credibly informed, that whole meadows on which the grass was unusually heavy, rotted to the ground and was not fit to be cut. In Indiana and Illinois, the sickness was so general, that there was not enough well persons to attend upon the sick, whose sufferings were protracted by a want of proper remedies, as well as of good nursing. Much of this suffering might have been prevented, had every family kept on hand a supply of medicines suited to counteract the effects of this miasma, with which the atmosphere at certain times is surcharged. In addition to Quinine, (which is in such general use as to need no comment,) we would strongly urge every family to keep on hand one or more boxes of "Dr. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS."

These Pills are the prescription of an eminent Physician in Monongalia Co., Virginia, and were used by him in his private practice as a remedy in bilious complaints, for years before he thought of offering them to the public. Such, however, was the success of the Pills, and so great the number of persons benefited by them, the making of the quantity requisite to supply the increasing demand, began to interfere materially with the time required to attend to his practice. To prevent this he has made arrangements with the house of J. KIDD & Co., No. 60 Wood Street Pittsburgh, Pa., to prepare and vend them, where the genuine may be procured at all times and in any reasonable quantity.

These Pills are not recommended as a panacea for "all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in all affections of the Liver and in all bilious complaints they stand without a rival. All who have ever used them, give them the preference over all other Pills, and cannot be persuaded, to exchange these which they find by experience to be *mild, safe and effectual*, for any other, even though they may be *sugar coated*, or so drastic as to go "thro' by day light."

Prepared for the proprietor by J. KIDD & Co., Wholesale Druggist, No. 60 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., to whom all orders from a distance must be directed. Sold also by our Agents and the principal Druggists throughout the United States and Canada.

☞ N. B.—Purchasers will please be particular and enquire for *"Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills,"* and take none else, as there are other pills now before the public, purporting to be "Liver Pills."

AGENTS.—Carter & Brother, J. H. Burton & Co., Erie; J. Marvin, Waterford; John M'Clure, Girard; John A. Tracy, Fairview; W. H. Townsend, Springfield; Hall & Vincent, Cranesville; Jackson & Campbell, Edenboro; B. C. Town & Co. Wattsburg; A. Tourtellott, Union Mills; J. H. Haynes, North East.

Sold by Druggists and Merchants generally, throughout the United States.

June 26, 1847. 6

Marvin & Bennet } In the Common Pleas of Erie
vs. } County.
J. W. Hunter and } Levari Facias, No. 46,
Mary A. Hunter. } November Term, 1846.

THE undersigned having been appointed auditor to distribute the money arising from sale upon the above mentioned writ among creditors legally entitled to receive it, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of Marshall & Lockwood, in the Borough of Erie, on Monday the 19th day of July next; when and where all persons interested may attend if they think proper.

R. S. LOCKWOOD.
Erie, June 25, 1847. 3:6

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

IN the matter of the estate of William Allison, late of the Borough of North-East, Erie county, deceased, the undersigned having been appointed auditor to marshal and make distribution of the sale of real estate, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of Marshall & Lockwood, in the borough of Erie, on Monday the 19th day of July next; when and where all persons interested may attend if they think proper.

R. S. LOCKWOOD.
Erie, June 25, 1837. 3:6

PROVISIONS.—Flour, Pork, Hams, Shoulders, dried Apples, dried Peaches, Corn Meal Codfish, White Fish, Mackerel, Potatoes and everything in the Provision Line, constantly on hand and for sale by
June 26. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

FOUND.—On Saturday last on the Beech of the Lake, a trunk containing some articles of clothing of mens apparel. The owner can have it on proving property and paying charges, by calling on the subscriber living in North East township, about one mile east of J. Neely's Mill.
North East, June 22. WM. THOMSON.

DYE STUFFS.—Madder, Log Wood, Fustic, Nic Wood, Cam Wood, Alum, Copperas, Blue Vitriol, Cream Tartar, Indigo; &c., for sale cheap for the ready, by
June 26. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

WINDOW GLASS.

CARTER & BROTHER have just received their summer stock of Window Glass, which is large and complete, varying in size from 7x9 to 15x30, and will be cut to any size or shape desired, without extra charge. Furry always on hand.
June 19, 1847. 5

WELCH & DELAVAN'S GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS!

The only perfect managed establishment in the Union, comprising upwards of

150 Men and Horses!

ADMITTANCE ONLY 25 CENTS!

Will be exhibited at Erie, 12th, and at Girard 13th days of July.

This grand Equestrian Cavalcade will be preceded by the most celebrated BRASS BAND in an elegant and costly CHARIOT drawn by **Twelve beautiful Cream Colored Horses,** the truly imposing entrance of this noble and magnificent processional cavalcade. The surpassing beauty of the thorough bred horses; the gorgeously decorated carriages, near thirty in number; the designs and gildings of which are by the most distinguished artists, compels a comparison that places this establishment at the head of every public exhibition. In fact a large fortune has been expended in the accessories and equipments proper to the scenes and acts presented by the superior artists picked and chosen from a hundred stars, in order to render this the first and most Superior Equestrian Company in this or any other country in the world.

Among this Extensive and numerous company is the celebrated and fair faimed

MADAM MARIE MACARTE, whose astonishing performance of the most daring and graceful scenes place her beyond comparison, the most chaste and beautiful equestrian female that ever appeared before an American people.

Mr. LEVI J. NORTH, the Great Equestrian Hero, who has far surpassed the most celebrated rivals in this or any other country, and has borne the palm of superiority before the Royal Families of England and France, and has returned covered with Medals of the highest honor and applause.

Mr. J. J. NATHANS, the most celebrated, two to four and six horse rider, will appear in many of his admirable and astonishing acts of balancing his pupils, forming many most beautiful scenes.

The great unrivalled clown, JOHN MAY, the brightest star in this country, and decidedly the best in his profession.

Mrs. WOODS, the graceful *alemande* rider, and leader of the Equestrian cavalcade.

Mr. E. WOODS, the grand representative of the red man of the Forest.

Mons. MACARTE, from the Royal Amphitheatre of London, the great Acrobat, Tumbler and Vaulter.

Mr. MOSES LIPMAN, the wonderful Vaulter and Tumbler, and beautiful scene rider.

FRANK PASTOR will appear in a touching infantile and admirable act on a single horse.

F. BROWER, N. JAMESON, and J. STICKNEY, the great representatives of the Ethiopian character.

J. BANCKER and G. DUNBAR, and a host of other talented performers.

The highly celebrated *dancing and trick horse* TAMMANY, taught and performed by Mr. Levi North, who astonishes every beholder in his unparalleled acts.

The two eccentric ponies, BLACK MOGGY & JENNY LIND, will appear in their diverting double acts, and go through many very pleasing performances.

The highly trained and beautiful Arabian horse, ANDALUSIA, trained by Mr. James Bancker, will appear in his most wonderful Leaping and other performances.

Equestrian Director—Mr. J. J. NATHANS.
Riding Master—Mr. FRANCIS WHITTAKER.

The great water proof pavillion is entirely new, and appropriately decorated and furnished with carpeted seats for the accommodation of three thousand spectators. The arrangement of the interior is such as to preclude the possibility of an attempt at disorder or indecorum.

Performance to commence at 2 1-2 o'clock, P. M., and at 7 1-2 in the evening.

316 C. GRISWOLD, Agent.

Pleasure Excursion
TO GREEN BAY AND CHICAGO.

FARE—$12 EACH WAY FOR STATE ROOMS, AND $10 FOR CABIN PASSAGE.

THE Splendid Steam-Packet Baltic, Capt. A. T. KINGMAN, will leave Erie for Green Bay and Chicago, on Friday morning, August 13, on an Excursion of Pleasure to those points.

The BALTIC will stop at the principal ports and points of interest, affording passengers an opportunity to visit such points at leisure, and no pains or expense will be spared to render the trip pleasant and interesting to those on board.

A large band of the best Musicians in the country will be on board.

The Baltic is entirely new—has 64 spacious and richly furnished State Rooms, and in point of elegance, comfort and speed is not surpassed by any boat on the Western waters.

Will also leave Erie on Wednesday morning, June 30, for the accommodation of Delegates to the Harbor Convention to be held at Chicago, on the 5th of July.

For passage apply on board, or to
June, 23, 1847. W. M. GALLAGHER.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

On State Street, nearly opposite the Eagle Hotel.

G. LOOMIS & CO. are now receiving from New York and opening at their new store an extensive assortment of Rich and Fashionable JEWELRY, (embracing the latest style of work in market,) *watches, Clocks, Plated and Brittania Ware, Fine Cutlery, Steel Trimmings, Camphene and Solar Lamps, Looking Glasses, Gold Pens,* together with a general variety of Useful and Ornamental articles. *Call and see what you will see.*
June 26, 1847. 6

NOTICE.

ALL person who know themselves to be indebted to Brewster, Brown, & Co., Mahattey and Brown, or Mehaffey and Brewster, either at the Store or Woollen Factory, are hereby requested to pay their indebtedness by the first of July next; or otherwise expect to have costs added. Wool, grain of all descriptions, Butter and cheese, will be received in payment of debts due, if delivered at the Erie Woolen Factory.
Erie, June 26, 1847. 6

WOOL! WOOL!!

MEHAFFEY & BREWSTER keep constantly on hand at the Erie Woollen Factory, Plain Cloths, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres and Tweeds, of various colors and qualities which they exchange for wool on delivery, on customary and accommodating terms. They also pay cash for wool.
Erie Woollen Factory, June 16, 1847. 6

FRESH FRUIT.—You can find at No 6, Poor People's Row Oranges, Sultana Raisins, Lemons, Figs, Prunes, Box Raisins, Currants and Citrons, cheap for cash by
June 26. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

1498 LBS., first rate Codfish; also, a few bbls Mackerel, for sale by
June 26. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

SPICES & AROMATIC CONDIMENTS.

Nutmegs,	Sage,
Mace,	Bitter Almonds,
Cloves,	Summer savory,
Ground Cinnamon,	Sweet Majoram,
" Pepper, black,	Vanilla Beans,
Cayenne do	Citron,
Superior Mustard,	Extract Vanilla,
Pure Jamaica Ginger Root,	" Lemon,
	" Bitter Almonds
Ground do	Orange Flenn Water,
Coriander Seeds,	Leavitt's Rose do
Caraway do	

DIETELICS FOR THE SICK & INVALID.

Bermuda Arrow Root,	Oatmeal,
Superior white Tapioca,	Cooper's Isinglass,
Pearl Barley,	Russian do
Sago,	Irish Moss,
Rice Flour,	Iceland Moss.

Selected with care and all warranted superior.
Erie, June 19, 1847. J. H. BURTON & Co. No. 5, Reed House.

15 DOZ. Parasols, Parasolettes and Shades, from five different manufactures, including all shades and colors, just opened by
April 23. WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.

"LOOK HERE, WILL YOU?"

IF you wish to buy cheap, you will please call at RINDERNECHT'S No. 6, Poor People's Row, where you can find the following articles, which are warrented good:—Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Molasses, Tobacco of all kinds, Rice, Pepor, Spice, Cinnamond, Cloves, Nutmegs, Ginger, Starch, Chocolate, Cocoa, Mustard by the pound or box, Pepper Sauce, Lemon Syrup, Oliver Oil, Lamp Oil Vinegar, Fire Crackers, Castile Soap of all kinds, Shaving Brushes, Powder, Shot, Lead, Percussion Caps and Pills, Candle Wick, Twine, Matches, Stove Blacking, shoe Brushes and Blacking, Chalk Tar and Rosin, Macobay and Scotch snuff, sulpher, Brimstone, Epsom Salts Glauber Salts, Saleratus, Bed Cords, Rope, Fish and Chalk Lines, Herring, Patent Pails, Tubs, Willow Wagons, Wash Boards, Wire Sives, Almonds, Madeira Nuts, Filberts, Curry Combs and Horse Cards, Horse Brushes and Combs, Saltpeter, Dairy salt in bags, Brooms, Corn Whisps and Hearth Brooms, Whitewash Brushes, and other articles too numerous to mention. Please call and see for yourselves.
Erie, June 19, 1847.

Patent Elastic Baby Jumpers,

OR NURSE'S ASSISTANT, a new and amusing article of the nursery, by which infants three months of age can amuse and exercise themselves, resting as they do on a little seat or saddle, which serves to sustain the child and give it all the support required. It is recommended by Physicians as conducive to health. To the mother it is invaluable as she can leave her little one alone, and on her return be assured of finding it amused and perfectly safe. For sale at No. 1 Perry Block. T. W. MOORE.
June 19, 1847. 5

MATS.—Grass and Manilla Mats, just received and for sale cheap at No. 1 Perry Block, by T. W. MOORE.
June 19, 1847. 5

TOWNSENDSS ARSAPARILLA, and other celebrated Depuratives. For sale by
J. H. BURTON & Co.
June 19, 1847.

FEVER AND AGUE.—

Tonic Mixture,	India Cholagogue,
Maxim's Ague Pills	Quinine,
Tonic Vermifuge,	Peruvian Bark,

For sale wholesale and retail by
CARTER & BROTHER.
Erie, June 19, 1847. 5

DYE STUFFS,

Annatto,	Oil Vitriol,
Alum,	Indigo,
Copperas,	Blue Vitriol,
Cream Tartar,	Cud Bear,
Argols,	Cochineal,
Spirits of Tin,	Liquid Blue, or chemic for
Logwood,	Nic Wood, (green,
Camwood,	Madder,
Fustick,	Red Saunders.

For sale very cheap at No. 6, Reed House, by
CARTER & BROTHER.
June 19, 1847. 5

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

AMONG our stock will be found—
100 kegs pure White Lead, Buffalo and Pittsburgh manufacture.
1600 lbs Spanish Whiting,
600 Venition Red,
500 French and Yellow Ochre,
100 French Green, a beaut. article.
300 Red Lead,
200 Litharage,
200 papers refined Lampblack,
20 boxes Chrome yellow and green,
100 gallons Spirits Turpentine,
100 do Linseed Oil,
50 do Copal Varnish, coach and Furniture.
20 doz Paint Brushes, assorted sizes.

Just received and for sale on accommodating terms, at No 6, Reed House.
CARTER & BROTHER.
June 19, 1847. 5

CARTER & BROTHER,

BEING licensed under the Law of 1846 to retail Vinous and Spiritous Liquors, offer a good assortment of

Pure Port,	Fayal,
Madeira,	Sicily,
Sherry,	Hock,
Malaga,	And Current Wines

—ALSO—

Brandy,	Holland Gin,
Rum,	Whiskey,
Jamaica Spirits,	And Alcohol.

For sale at as low rates as the same qualities have ever been offered in this market, at No. 6, Reed House.
Erie, June 19, 1847. 5

SUPERFOR French and American ruled and plain Letter Paper,
Maynard and Noyes Black Ink,
Kents Carmine and Red Ink,
Wafers, Common, Note, Transparent and Motto,
Sealing Wax,
Pounce, Black Sand, Rubber, etc. etc. etc.
For sale by J. H. BURTON & Co.
Erie, June 19th, 1847

From the City of Mexico.

Arrival of Fresh and Cheap Groceries At No. 1, Perry Block.

SINCE the Tariff has been taken off the imports into this country, and placed on that of Mexico, it has enabled those who have purchased Groceries in the East to sell them cheap. We wish all who want anything in the Grocery line to call and examine our stock, for we do assert, without fear of contradiction, that we have the freshest lot of Groceries in this market, having all been purchased from the latest importations. In our stock may be found the following:

Imperial, Gunpowder, and Young Hyson Teas; Java, Rio, Laguira and St. Domingo Coffees; Loaf, Pulverised, Porto Rico, and N. O. Sugars; Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cinamon, Nutmegs Mace, Cloves, Rice, Pearled barley, Candies, Pecan, Brazil, Madeira and Pea nuts; Almonds, Filberts, etc.; Fruits—Apples, Raisins, English Currants, and Figs; Sperm and Tallow candles; Summer and Winter strained Lamp Oil, a superior article, Salad oil, Fancy Shaving; Variegated and Bar soap. Dairy salt, White Fish, Mckerel, Mackinac Trout, and Herring;

Kimball's extra Fine cut chewing, Spanish Smoking and Cavendish Tobaco, Pipes;

Regalia, Principe, Trabuca, Lenora and common Cigars.

Colored and plain Grass and Manilla Mats.—Besides a host of other articles to supply the wants of all. A fresh supply of Groceries received semi-monthly. Call and examine goods and prices at No. 1, Perry Block.

T. W. MOORE.
Erie, June 12, 1847. 4

NEW AND FRESH GROCERIES,

At No. 6 Poor Peoples Row.

W. F. RINDERNECHT has just received a large and well selected assortment of wet dry and Family Groceries; Dye Stuffs, Nails and Glass, which he will sell cheaper for cash than any other establishment in town. Please call and see. June 12, 1847.

JUST RECEIVED 25 bags Rio, Cuba, St. Domingo and Java Coffee, one door north of the Big Window, State street, by
W. F. RINDERNECHT.
June 12, 1847 4

BUFFALO WHITE LEAD.—An invoice of this superior article just received. Also, Pittsburgh Lead, (Fahnestock & Co's make,) dry and in oil, always on hand and warranted.
June 12. J. H. BURTON & Co.

16 Chests Fresh Teas, just received and for sale by the chest or less quantity, by
June 16. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

WINEN'S ARCANUM—Said to be better than any preparation of Sarsaparilla as a Spring Purifier and general corrector for sale by
June 12. J. H. BURTON & Co. Agents.

IRON AND STEEL.—10 tons of Swedes, English and American Iron, together with all sizes of Spring Steel, this day arrived at the corner of WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.
June 12. 4

5000 LBS. New Orleans, Loaf, Pulverized, Crushed and Muscovado Sugar, cheap for cash, one door north of the Big Window, by RINDERNECHT.
June 12, 1847. 4

500 GAL. MOLASSES, just received and for sale cheap as the cheapest, one door north of the Big Window, by
June 16. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

420 GALS., Ohio Stone Ware, for sale one door north of the Big Window.
June 26. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

GEO. J. MORTON, JOS. C. BROWN, THOS. M'CARTER.

NEW STORE.

NEW GOODS, NEW FIRM, NEW PRICES

THE undersigned beg leave, respectfully to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have entered into the mercantile business under the name of MORTON & CO., No. 4, *Cheapside*, next door south of Mehaffey & Brewster. Their stock of Goods is entirely new, far surpassing, in richness, variety and cheapness, any stock of goods ever brought to this market, and embracing every style of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, among which will be found

Linens—American, Irish, German and French;
Dress Goods of every description,
Shawls of the latest designs, varying in price from 75 cents to $25;
Summer Stuffs, Drills, Jeans, Cassimores, etc.
Brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings of every width and quality;
Broad Cloths, Cassimeres and Satinetts;
Calicoes, Muslins, Lawns and Ginghams;
Bonnets, a splendid assortment;
Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, Laces and Ruches,
Umbrellas and Parasols, a great assortment;
Carpeting and Paper Hangings.
Also—Millinery Goods, Tailor's Trimmings, Moreens, Damasks, Linen diapers, Crash, French Embroideries, Silk and Cotton Hose, Kid, Silk, Cotton and Lisle Gloves, Vestings, a great variety.

In connection with the above will be found a well selected stock of GROCERIES of superior quality. City and country Merchants supplied with any article in our line on favorable terms.

MORTON & CO.
Erie, May 15, 1847. 52

18 A 47.

SIGHT TO BEHOLD!!!

AT THE
BRICK CORNER OPPOSITE THE EAGLE HOTEL.

THIS DAY OPENED, direct from the Eastern cities and Manufactories, a large and well selected stock of

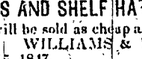
DRY GOODS.

Comprising a great variety of Dress and Fancy Goods, Shawls without number; Men's and boy's summer wear; Linen and any quantity of Domestics; to be sold *cheaper than ever*; with an extensive stock of

GROCERIES AND SHELF HARDWARE.

All of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest by
WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.
Erie May 15, 1847. 52

HERE WE COME.



The New Jew Store Ahead!!!

JUST received at the *New* Jew Store, No. 1, Fleming Block, State street, a new and splendid assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Which, having been bought at *extremely low prices* and the subscribers having encountered neither "perils by sea or land," in their journey to Philadelphia and New York Markets, can and will be sold as cheap—not to say a little *cheaper*—than at any other *Jew* or *Gentile* Store between New York and "Sundown." Our stock consists in part of

SILKS of all kinds, descriptions and colors, from plain black to the most fashionable plaid, striped or watered.

GINGHAMS, French, English, Scotch and American, varying in price and quality to suit customers.

SHAWLS, Silk, Cashmere, Barrage, etc., etc. at prices that cannot fail to please.

M. DE LAINE'S, of all qualities, from 20 cts upwards.

BONNET RIBBONS, of all colors, qualities, shades and prices.

GLOVES, that cannot fail to fit the most delicate hand, at prices in accordance with the most delicate purses.

French Worked Linen cambric Handkerchiefs, a beautiful article, and very cheap for the quality. Also, embroidered do do., together with many other articles, too numerous to mention, but which we will take pleasure in showing to customers and others. Also—a splendid stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

consisting of Pants, Vests, and Coats, of all prices and qualities, and Boots and Shoes, of all kinds. Call and see and don't forget the place, No. 1, Fleming Block, State Street.

ISAAC ROSENZWEIG & CO.
Erie, April 29, 1847. 50

STEWART'S celebrated Syrup, for table use. Just the thing you read of, at the "New Store," No. 4, Cheapside MORTON & Co.
Erie May 22, 1847. 1

GROCERIES.—The subscribers have just received a fresh supply of Groceries, consisting of Tea, Coffee, Sugars, Spices, etc., etc., which will be sold at their usual low prices.

I. ROSENZWEIG & Co.
May 20. No. 1 Fleming Block.

PARIS Kid Gloves—A beautiful assortment, White and Colored, selling cheap at No. 4, Cheapside, by MORTON & Co.
Erie, May 22, 1847. 1

EMBOSSED Table and Piano Forte Covers, English and American, for sale at the "New Store" No. 5, Cheapside. MORTON & Co.
Erie, May 22, 1847. 1

CALIFORNIA PLAID, for Boy's coats and pantaloons, a little the nicest out, at the "New Store," No. 4, Cheapside,
MORTON & Co.
Erie, May 22, 1847. 1

GENTLEMEN'S French Boots: the kind you read of in the back part of the Book, going off at reduced prices, at No. 4, Cheapside,
MORTON & Co.
Erie, May 22, 1847. 1

LADIES' SHOES.—Ladies', Misses' and children's Shoes—a large assortment at the "New Store," No. 4, Cheapside,
MORTON & Co.
Erie, May 22, 1847. 1

Wool! Wool!! Wool!!

THE highest price paid for Wool at No. 1 Commercial Exchange, French street.
MOSES KOCH.
Erie, May 22, 1847. 1

WE would not have the Gentlemen infer that our stock is *exclusively* for Ladies. They will please call and see a full assortment of goods that they want. Among others the best French Cloth that can be found in the place, and cassimeres to correspond, at prices as near the importation cost as they will ask. Also summer Hats, Caps, Gloves, Hosiery, Cravats, Collars, Ucks., &c. &c., at METCALF'S.
May 29, 1847.

CARPETING.

WE offer a few pieces ALL WOOL Carpets very cheap at
May 29, 1847. METCALF'S.

CARPET BAGS & Satchels. Among which we have some of the Wilson and Venetian that are superior to any in market, selling very cheap at METCALF'S.
May 29, 1847.

BONNETS & BONNET TRIMMINGS.

WE have this day opened, and offer for sale a large stock of Bonnets, Ladies and Misses sizes, at prices far below the market, among which are some of the richest style French Lace, Braid wrought, China Rice, Pearl Straw, Gimp, &c., together with a good assortment of trimmings. Some of the real French flowers that are beautiful, also Ribbons, &c. &c., at METCALF'S.
May 29, 1847.

PARASOLS.

A LARGE assortment, all styles and qualities offered as near manufacturers prices as is consistent with a small commission to ourselves, at METCALF'S.
May 29, 1847.

New Goods! New Goods!!

THE subscriber is now receiving his spring stock of Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Iron; Nails &c., which will be sold at reduced prices for ready pay. My old substantial friends and the public generally are requested to call and examine goods and prices; they certainly will not go away dissatisfied as I will not be under sold by any west of New York, for ready pay. SMITH JACKSON.
May 6, 1847. 51

NEW GOODS BY RAILROAD.

I HAVE just received this morning a new supply of plain and twilled Ginghams, also a lot of prints, &c., which will be sold cheap for cash by.
C. M. FIEBALS.
May 1, 1847. 50

THE BEST HORSE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD!!

GEO. W. MERCHANT'S

AN invaluable remedy for Horses, Cattle and other domestic animals, in the cure of the following diseases:

Fresh Wounds,	*Fistula, Sitf

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

G. LOOMIS & CO. 7, Reed House, Erie, have just received an addition to their former stock of goods, which makes their assortment very extensive, comprising a large variety of rich and fashionable JEWELRY, consisting of diamond, ruby, garnet, emerald, amethyst, aquamarine and enamelled pins, diamond, ruby and plain rings; gold ear rings, guard chains and keys, spectacles, pencil cases, bracelets, lockets, miniature setting, thimbles, studs, snaps, &c. &c.

TIME.—Gold and Silver Watches of the patent lever, duplex, horizontal and common escapement. French mantle, German and American clocks.

SILVER GOODS.—Table, dessert, tea salt and mustard spoons, ladles, butter and fruit knives, spectacles, chains, keys, pencil cases, thimbles.

Plated, Britannia and German Silver Ware.—Tea pots, urns, pitchers, cups, tankards, bowls, cake baskets, candlesticks, snuffers and trays, spoons, forcets, ink stands, castors.

CUTLERY.—Rogers, and other celebrated Makers razors, knives and scissors.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Mathematical instruments, telescopes, thermometers, pocket compasses, sun glasses, violins, accordions, music boxes, flutes, fifes, steel pens, card cases, combs, pocket books, pocket pistols, coral, amber, gilt, steel, wax and glass beads, bead and silk bags and purses, elastic guards, portable writing desks, work, paint, snuff, tobacco and shaving boxes, razor strops, clothes, hair, tooth, nail and shaving brushes and glasses, Glazier's diamonds, shot belts, powder flasks, percussion caps and pills, chessmen, dominoes, sugar cases, purse and cloak clasps, tweezers, cane, whalebone, violin and bass viol strings, rouge, powder, puffs, perfumery, court plaster, tooth wash and powder, tooth picks, teething rings, tea bells, sealing wax, motto seals, visiting cards, emery balls, needles, battledor, and birds, spool stands, with numerous other articles not mentioned, both useful and ornamental, which will be for *cash only*, from twenty five to fifty per cent lower than formerly.

N. B. Watches, music boxes, jewelry repaired in the best manner and warranted.

Cash and most kinds of country produce taken in payment for goods or work. Call and see.

The highest prices paid in cash for old Gold and Silver.

June 13, 1846. 4

DR. SMITH'S GREAT NATIONAL PILLS.

DR. G. BENJ. SMITH'S

IMPROVED INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

[SUGAR COATED]

ARE the medicine for the East & States, and their superiority over all others for future efficacy and pleasantness has won for them the confidence of ladies which needs no forcing and hence & perpetuate. Almost unheralded they have silently worked their way, and have gained a permanent hold on the approbation of the people which no other medicine or opposition can relax. For about four years they have triumphed over disease, and brought joy and gladness among many anxious bosoms.

THEIR PURITY,

As a medical compound, commends them to the most delicate, and even the more hardy, who have suffered from the effects of impure properties in the stomach, will at once be pleased with the delightful operation of these the e Pills. They have the rare merit of the most carefully selected ingredients and the greatest care can be no danger of taking them improperly at any time.

A SINGLE TRIAL

Will manifest their excellence in relieving the body of many precursors of alarming diseases, become the household remedy upon, thereby ensuring the continuance of health. The most eminent physicians in New York has given his certificate that the Pills are PURELY VEGETABLE, or

NATURE'S OWN REMEDY.

The great principle recognized by the inventor of this invaluable medicine is, that every part of the body, whether in health or disease, is bought under the influence of the digestive organs. This plain and natural doctrine forms the only ground on which a cure should be made or can be consistently. Operating according to this principle, DR. SMITH'S PILLS

STRENGTHEN THE STOMACH,

Regulate the secretions of the LIVER, SKIN, and KIDNEYS, and REGULATE THE BOWELS, thereby clearing the ONLY NATURAL channels in the method of rendering the LIFE BLOOD PURE, by correcting the vitiated humors of the whole system.

It is impossible to give every particular in this brief notice, but these Pills are to me the recommended as a means of preventing so much misery and disease, which grow out of constipation of the bowels, neglected colds, slight attacks, &c. &c., and which it is in the power of ALL TO PREVENT.

These Pills do not PALLIATE, but

THEY CURE

Most all diseases of the Western Country, such as

ALL BILLIOUS DISORDERS,

They stand alone, unparalleled—THE SICK MAN'S FRIEND. Among the complaints for which these Pills are highly recommended, are the following, viz:

FEVERS,	PAIN IN THE SIDE,
DYSPEPSIA,	SCROFULA,
INDIGESTION,	BAD BLOOD,
COSTIVENESS,	OBSTRUCTIONS,
HEADACHE,	FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
BAD APPETITE,	RHEUMATISM,
DIARRHŒA,	WHOOPING COUGHS,
DYSENTARY,	WEAK NERVES,
LIVER COMPLAINT,	HYSTERICS,
WORMS,	COUGHS,
HEARTBURN,	COLDS,
BILIOUS CHOLIC,	INFLUENZA,
FOUL STOMACH,	PIMPLES,
JAUNDICE,	LOW SPIRITS, &c.

By following the simple directions which accompany each box of genuine pills, a permanent cure will be effected.—Most of the HOSPITALS in New York have given these Pills the preference over more than 20 kinds that have been tested, and several EMINENT PHYSICIANS, in New York and elsewhere, use them in their practice.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION,

The demand for Dr. Smith's Pills being every where great, several unprincipled persons have made Pills of the most miserable and dangerous stuff, and to palm them off for the genuine, have put on a coating of sugar.—Therefore, beware, and always look for

THE WRITTEN SIGNATURE OF G. BENJ. SMITH.

On the bottom of every box, to counteract which is FORGERY. More than 1000 certificates have been received at the principal office, and the same are referred to "Smith's Herald & Gazette," where they can read of the most important cases.

We give, for want of room, but few

TESTIMONIALS.

From Rev. Luther Leo.

Dr. Smith's Pills are purely vegetable, are safe and well, and produce a good result.

LUTH R LEE,
Editor True Wesleyan.

From the Rev. J. Kellett.

My wife has taken Moffat's, Morrison's, and many others, but she has received more benefit from Dr. Smith's Pills than all others. She believe they may be used by females with perfect safety, when changing their employment or diet, and at any season.

JOHN KELLETT,
127 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn.

From the first vocalist in New York

Dr. G. Benj. Smith's Pills have entirely cured me of dizziness in my head, and general weakness of my system. My family use them with the best results. I would not be without them.

F. H. NASH, 20 Fore St.

From the Ed. of the Black River Journal.

Dr. Smith's Pills are free from the objections to which other pills are liable, and are the best medicine that I have yet seen.

J. GREENE.

From the Rev. M Tomlinson, N. Y.

Dr. Smith's Pills are the best I have ever used, &c.

JAC. KIBLER, P.M.

From Rev. S. Williams, Pittsburgh

I have used Dr. Smith's Pills, and know they are a good medicine, &c.

S. WILLIAMS, late Capt. U. S.

From Rev. D. E. Hoskins.

Dr. Smith's Pills are in great demand in this region from their pleasantness and efficacy.

JOHN G. L. HASKINS, Marion N. Y.

From Mr. Dame, the Quaker

Dr. Smith—Respected Friend—They Pills are selling very rapidly, and give first rate satisfaction in this place.

Pokeepsie, MOSES DAME, 297 Main st.

Dr. Smith—Your pills are well liked here.

ED. EATON (O.) DEMOCRAT.

Dr. Smith—I am much pleased with your Ind. Vegt. Sugar Coated Pills, and use them in my family.

ED. BROOKVILLE (IA.) AMERICAN.

The above are only a few extracts—but we might go on and fill a whole newspaper with kindred ones. These Pills are now the most popular in this country, and give the most general satisfaction.

These Pills will always cure COLDS in a much more pleasant way than any other remedy. For this they are warranted.

THE DANGER

Of being deceived is now apparent as Doctr Smith's Pills have become very popular throughout the country, imitators have sought to palm off worthless stuff with a "coating of sugar" to cover up a most dangerous compound.

Dr. Crumbacker, of Wheeling, Va. says that a person in that place came near losing his life from the effects of a counterfeit "Sugar Coated" Pills. Also, a gentleman in Louisville, Ky. was seized with violent vomiting after their use.

Get the *genuine* or get none, and see that G. BENJ. SMITH is *written* with a *pen* on the *bottom* of each box

PRINCIPAL OFFICES.

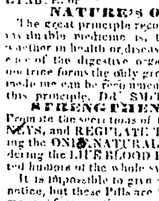
No. 27 YORK, 179 Greenwich Street.
BOSTON, 2 Water Street.
ERIE, Carter & Brother, No. 6, Reed House.
J. Cummins & Co. Corner of State and 7th street.

March 6, 1847. 6m12

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY.

PLATED AND BRITTANNIA WARE,
FANCY GOODS, &. &c.



G. LOOMIS & Co. are receiving from N. York a large addition to their former stock of GOODS making an assortment not usually found in this section of country. Selected with care and at prices reasonably low, they expect to be able to accommodate their patrons with all articles found in similar establishments at fair prices.

Nov, 14, 1846. 2

LADIES can find at the corner store, a nice assortment of Gloves, Mitts, Hoisery, &c. &c. Hdkfs., Fancy *Fans*, Combs, Steel Bead *Bags*, Purses, Purse twist and trimmings, embroidery materials, such as French Floss, worsted, chinel ord, &c. &c., all very cheap, by

May 29, 1847. METCALF.

NO. 111 AGAINST THE WORLD! NO EXCUSE FOR IGNORANCE NOW

JOEL JOHNSON,

111, CHEAPSIDE, has just received from New York a new and elegant supply of books embracing Theological, Miscellaneous, Sundy and Classical School Books, Stationary, &c. &c. which will be sold *cheaper* for *cash* than ever before offered in this market. Among his stock may be found—

Anthon's classical Dict'y, $5, Robinson's Greek and English Dictionary, $5; Webster's Dictionary, $3 50.

Anthon's Virgil, $2;	Anthon's Horace, $1 75
do Homer, 1 50,	do Cicero, 1 25

Anthon's Jacobs' Greek Reader, $2,
do do do Lessons, 1,
do do do Latea do 1,
do do do Prossody, 1,
do do Sallust, 1,

Davies Mathematics, including Algebra, Legender, Analytural Geometry, Surveying, &c.

Davie's arithmetic,	Kirkham's Grammar,
Adams' do	Hall's U S History,
Mather's Geology,	Olney's Geography,
Mrs Lincon's Botony,	Morse's do
Comstock's do	Mitchell's do

Burrett's Geography of the Heavens, with large and splendid atlas; also, the Electic series of Reading Books.

Andrew's and Stoddard's Latin Grammar,	
do do do Reader,	
Comstock's chemestry and philosophy,	
Sanders' Readers,	Bennett's Book Keeping,
Walker's Dictionary,	Cole's do
Johnson's do	Moor's Byron,

Scott's romes tarie's, 6 vo. 3l3,
Dick's works, library edition; also, cheap,
The works of Chesterfield,
Rush's residence at the court of London,
Foy's book of Martyrs, Josephus' works,
Plutarch's Lives, Rollins' do
Lady on the Manor, Addisons' do
Good's study of medicine, Dryden's do
Hooper's medical Dict'y, Ebede's Practice,
Gay's med. Jurisprudence, do Therapeutics,
Cruden's concordance, Platonic Theology,
Aylard's elements of Moral Science,
The School and the School Master,
Dr Olin's travels in the east,
Thurwal's History of Greece, etc.
Guide to the Prophecies,

Dennis' Travels,	Burns' Notes,
Fuller's works,	New Spirit of the Age,
Chalmer's works,	Byers religious anecdotes
Malcom's travels,	Gibbon's Rome,
Pridcaux's connexion,	Life of Heber,
Works of Charlotte Elizabeth, complete,	
do Fredrika Bremer, do	
Moshim's ecclesiastical History,	

Lesher on Gillarions, Jarves' church History, Pictorial History of the American Revolution, Life and Sermons of Whitfield, Goldsmith's England, Parley's Universal History,

Together with many other valuable works too numerous to mention in the limited space of an advertisement. Call and see—no charges for showing books.

June 13, 1846. 1

PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c. CARTER & BROTHER, are in receipt of a beautiful collection of Paintings and Engravings, plain and colored, in oil and water. Persons of taste cannot fail of being pleased with the selection. It comprises views of some of the most romantic and picturesque places in Europe and this country. Among them are two Oil Paintings 3 by 3 1-2 feet in rich gilt frames—the one a view of Troy and the Hudson from Mt Ida, the other Washington's Head Quarters, near Newburg, on the North River; also,

Views of St. Cloud,
Lake of Zurich and surrounding country,
Lake of Zug and surrounding country,
A general View of Brussels,
A Moonligh View, a beautiful piece,
Forest and Winter Scenes,
Hunting scenes, &c. also, a very fine and
Correct likeness of Queen Victory, engraved on steel from Sully's painting, also of
Her two elder children, Alice and Albert,
in handsome gilt frames; a beautiful
Mezzotint engraving of "John Anderson
my Joe," a rare and interesting picture.

Also a collection of rare and beautiful Birds and Flowers, correctly and elegantly colored, designed for instruction to learners or as ornaments for the centre table.

Persons designing to furnish themselves with any thing in the above line will find these well worth their attention. They will be sold lower than they can be purchased at retail in the cities.

No. 6. Reed House.

Nov. 28, 1846. 28

STANTON'S EXTERNAL REMEDY, CALLED

HUNT'S LINIMENT,

Is now universally acknowledged to be the INFALLIBLE REMEDY for Rheumatism, Spinal Affections, Contractions of the Muscles, Sore Throat and Quinsy Pains, Old Ulcers, Pains in the Back and Chest. Ague in the Breast and Face, Tooth Ache, Sprains, Bruises, Salt Rheum, Burns, Croup, Frosted Feet, and all Nervous Diseases.

The TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS which has attended the application of this most WONDERFUL MEDICINE in curing the most severe cases of the following diseases above named—and the HIGH ENCOMIUMS that have been bestowed upon it, wherever it has been introduced, gives me the right to call on the AFFLICTED to resort at once to the ONLY REMEDY THAT CAN BE RELIED ON.

VERNON, Sussex Co. N. J.

To Geo. E. Stanton, Esq.

Dear Sir—The "Hunt's Liniment," which your Agent left with me I have sold, and there has been a number of calls for more. Many persons afflicted with various Aches and Pains, have been cured by it, as they say effectually. One case I will relate to you, as it caused a hearty laugh, when the person related it here in the store. It is of Mr. R. S. Denton. A highly respectable person living in this village, had procured a part of a bottle of your Liniment, at New Milford, N. J. He is frequently afflicted with the Rheumatism, so that he can scarcely get about; he came in at noon, and his leg pained him so that he could not bear much weight upon it. His wife told him to put some Liniment on it; he says to her, it will not do any good—it is like all other quack stuff. But she prevailed on him to try it. He did so, then ate his dinner and went out, worked all the afternoon, came in at night, sat down a while, and thought of his leg—which he had entirely forgotten—the Liniment having given him immediate and permanent relief. He came over here the same night and bought two bottles for it.

Yours, with respect,

H. H. BUTTS

The following certificate of the restoration to health and the perfect cure of a deformed and crippled child, who was thought to be beyond the reach of hope, shows that no matter how appalling the case may be, there is a remedy in *Hunt's Liniment* that will conquer the most desperate cases; and that, if the disease is curable, this celebrated external remedy will do it. It has never failed in giving immediate relief when timely applied, as proved by the abundance of high and unimpeachable testimony, the particulars of which are to be found in the pamphlets which are to be had of every agent.

OSSINSING, June 10, 1845.

George E. Stanton, Esq.

Sir—I feel called upon by the tie of gratitude, to offer the following testimony in favor of your External Remedy Hunt's Liniment. My grandson, Clark E. Evans, who is now ten years of age, has been for the last eight years or more confined by falling from a chair when he was two years old, and wrenching his spine. From the time of the occurrence we have tried every means to restore him to his natural shape, but all without avail. We took him to New York, and placed him under the care of a physician of skill, and after remaining there some time, we brought him home no better than when we took him there. For several days at a time, he was so helpless that he could only walk by placing his hands upon his knees to support, giving him the appearance of deformed hunchback. He was also taken to Newburg, and prescribed for without any better success. At times he would be strong enough to go out of doors, but after playing an hour, would come in perfectly exhausted, and for several days after would be again perfectly helpless. We had let all hope of seeing him restored to his natural shape or strength but a kind Providence placed your External Remedy in my hand. I have used but four bottles, and am rejoiced to say that the boy is now as straight as any boy of his age. Any of my neighbors will testify to the truth of this statement. I take sincere pleasure in stating these facts for the benefit of others suffering under a like calamity.

Yours, respectfully,

RACHAEL SHUTE.

This is to certify, that I am personally acquainted with the subscriber, Mrs Shute, as well as the boy alluded to, and frankly bear witness to the deformity with which he was extremely afflicted, apparently for life.—Dated Sing Sing, June 9th, 1845.

HENRY HARRIS, Justice of the Peace.

The Liniment is sold at 25 and 50 cents per bottle, by all the Principal Druggists and Merchants throughout the country.

Wholesale Agents for New York.

HADLEY, PHELPS & Co. 142 Water Street,
RUSHTON & Co. 110 Broadway,
A. B. & D. SANDS, corner Fulton and William,
ASPINWALL, 86 William Street.

JOHNSON, KIDD & Co Pittsburgh, wholesale agents for Western Pennsylvania.

Orders addressed to me at Sing Sing, N. Y., Will be attended to. GEORGE E. STANTON,
Proprietor.

For sale by J. H. Burton & Co. Erie, B. C. Town North East, J. Clements Fairview; S. L. Jones & Co. Girard.

April 10, 1847. 2m47

New Woollen Factory

AT NORTH EAST.

DUNCAN, JEWETT & Co. have just commenced business of manufacturing Woollen Goods, dressing Cloth, carding Wool, &c. Their machinery is entirely new and of eastern manufacture, and embraces the latest improvements.—The business will be conducted by Mr. Jewett, who has had 20 years' experience in it, both in this country and in England. They will manufacture on shares, giving one yard of cloth for two and a quarter lbs. of wool, or for ready pay in cash or country produce, and on as reasonable terms as any other establishment in the county. Their manufactory is located about one mile north of the village,

ALEX. DUNCAN.
JOSHUA JEWETT.
ISAAC B. STEVENS.

North East, June 19, 1847. 3m4

BY THE QUEEN'S PATENT.

CONSUMPTION CURED—TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF BUCHAN'S HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY for COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, and CONSUMPTION;

THE MOST CELEBRATED and INFALLIABLE remedy for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, or any form of PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, is the HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE, discovered by Dr. Buchan of London, England, tested for upwards of seven years in Great Britain and on the Continent of Europe, and introduced into the United States under the immediate superintendence of the inventor.

The astonishing success of the Hungarian Balsam, in the cure of every form of CONSUMPTION, warrants the American Agent in soliciting for treatment the WORST POSSIBLE CASES, that can be found in the community—cases that seek relief in vain from any of the common remedies of the day, and have been given up by the most distinguished Physicians as CONFIRMED AND INCURABLE. The Hungarian Balsam has cured, and will cure, the MOST DESPERATE OF CASES. It is no quack nostrum, but a standard English Medicine of known and established efficacy.

Every family in the United States should be supplied with Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, not only to counteract the consumptive tendencies of the climate, but to be used as a *preventive medicine* in all cases of Colds Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Chest, Irritation and soreness of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Emaciation and General Debility, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, and Croup.

In case of actual disease of the lungs, or seated Consumption, it is the ONLY SOURCE OF HOPE.

Sold by McDonald & Smith, sole Agent for the United Kingdom, at the Italian Ware-house, Regent-st. London, in Bottles and Cases, for ships, hospitals, &c.

By Special Appointment—DAVID F. BRADLEE, 119 Court st., Boston, Mass., sole Agent for the United States and British American Provinces.

American price, $1 per bottle, with full directions for the restoration of health.

Pamphlets, containing a mass of English and American certificates and other evidence, showing the unequalled merits of this Great English Remedy, may be obtained of the Agents, gratis.

None genuine, without the written signature of the American Agent, on a gold and bronze Label, to counterfeit which is forgery.

AGENTS.—S. TOUSEY, Syracuse, N. Y. General Agent for New York and the western States.

[7 READ. 4]

From the Baptist Clergyman at Coloose, Oswego, County.

"I do hereby most cheerfully certify that I have used Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam in my family with great success. My little girl, now in her seventh year was, in the month of October, 1844, attacked with a pain in her right side, and notwithstanding we used all diligence to remove it, she continued to grow worse, and I after obtaining the counsel of Dr. B—, who thought the Right Lobe of her Lungs so seriously affected that her recovery was exceedingly doubtful. I was induced to obtain one bottle of the Balsam and before one third of it was taken, the little sufferer resumed her plays and her cheerfulness returned, and before two bottles were used her health was considered completely restored, and to the effect of this medicine, without any hesitation, I attribute the cure.

DAVID McFARLAND,
January, 1845. Pastor of the Baptist Church in Coloose".

Testimony from Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. June 5, 1845.

SIR.—Sometime last January, I was taken with a violent cold, attended with a distressing cough, which in the course of a few days brought on a bleeding of the lungs, with much soreness of the chest, pain in the side and much soreness of the breast. After being confined to my bed for some days and getting no better, Mr. Pardke, formerly Deputy Sheriff of this county, recommended me to get a bottle of Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, observing that he had been similarly afflicted, and by the use of that medicine had been speedily and entirely cured. I immediately got a bottle, and after using it a short time the result was as he predicted—I got entirely well. From the benefit I received from the Balsam, and from the universal good name it bears among my friends who have used it for diseases of the lungs and chest, I am induced to believe it to be one of the best medicines now in use for those diseases, and as such recommend it to the public.

W. W. SWIFT.

Remarkable cure of a Dangerous Cough.

To S. TOUSEY. CATO 4 CORNERS, N. Y. Aug. 6, 1841.

Sir—We are entirely out of the Hungarian Balsam, having sold all you left with us, in our immediate vicinity, and in justice to the medicine must say with astonishing success. A few days since a young gentleman of this town called at our store who had been for months afflicted with a very distressing cough, and wanted a bottle of the Balsam. We told him it was of little use for him to take it on any thing else—HE MUST DIE. He took a bottle, however, and afterwards had another. Yesterday he called again very much improved in appearance, and said he was rapidly gaining strength—but had it not been for the invaluable Hungarian Balsam he must have died. We want some more of the medicine directly.

Yours respectfully, INGHAM & HAVENS.

[From Esq. W. E. Fisk, Canastota, N. Y., dated CANASTOTA Nov. 7, 1846]

To S. TOUSEY, Agent, &c.—Sir: Having used Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam in my family with the very best success for lung complaints, and having seen it used by my friends with like success, I was induced last spring to become an Agent for the sale of the same, since which I have sold a great number of bottles, and have in almost every instance learned that it had succeeded beyond all expectation, in some cases where the patient had been by Physicians of respectability PRONOUNCED INCURABLE, and their cases hopeless, and I most cheerfully recommend it to all who are suffering with lung complaint, assuring them that in most cases they will find speedy relief. (Signed) WILLIAM E. FISK.

More Proof.

Establishing the efficacy of the Hungarian Balsam of life.

[From Deacon Lewis, of Utica, dated UTICA, February 4, 1845]

I cheerfully give my name in favor of Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life. Last April, my wife was attacked with a violent cough, attended with severe and most distressing PAINS IN THE SIDE, so bad as to deprive her of rest. While in this situation, I called on Messrs. Warner & Co. for some medicine, and they recommended this Balsam. I purchased a bottle, and by the time we had used about one half of it, my wife began to get better, and after using the remainder, her health was completely Restored. Since that time I have recommended the Balsam to my friends, many of whom have used it with like success.

(Signed) JOHN LEWIS.
Deacon of the First Baptist Church in Utica.

Further Evidence. 4]

From the P. M. at Burlington Flats, Otsego Co. N. Y. dated Jan. 1845]

I am again under the necessity of ordering a new supply of the Balsam.—My wife still continues the medicine and is improving. It is adding wonders in this section. I heard of a friend 50 miles from here who was considered in a CONFIRMED CONSUMPTION. I sent him two bottles of the Balsam about two weeks since, and to day I heard from him, and the Balsam is acting on him like a charm.

The Messrs. Metcalf, physician) in ordering a new supply of the Balsam, says that 'In some CASES our custom is to complain of receiving great *benefit* from its use.'

S. TOUSEY, Syracuse, N. Y. General Agent for New York and the Western States. Sold by CARTER & BROTHER, No. 6 Reed House, Erie.

WESTFIELD MARBLE FACTORY.

THE subscribers having a good assortment of New England marble on hand, from different quarries, calculated for Head and Foot tables Monuments, &c. which they offer to sell to any one in Erie county, Pa. not living farther than Erie lettered in first rate stale, and delivered, at the following prices: Small, for children, $1 50 per foot; Middle size, for aged people, $1 62 per foot; Largest size $1 75 per foot. We think it would be an object for some of the Erie county people to forward us allow inscriptions as we have recently been informed by the Erie marble dealers in rather a bragging way, that they were stocking in to the Erie and Crawford county people good. They brag very lustily of selling to the "Pennamites" at from $2 50 to $4 per foot. Should any of the people of Erie county be in want of any thing in our line, they can forward their inscriptions, or come themselves, and they shall have a first rate article at the above prices.

HIRAM SIKES & CO.

Westfield, N. Y. Sept. 15, 1845. 17

BLACK SALTS.—I will pay Cash, and the highest price for any quantity of Black salts delivered at M'Kean, or at my store in Erie.

October 21, 1846. C. M. TIBBALS

COLEMAN'S HEAVE POWDERS.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR HEAVES AND COUGH IN HORSES.—A long familiarity with horses and personal treatment of the diseases to which they are subject have at length resulted in the discovery of this exceedingly valuable remedy for the *Heaves* and *Cough*—a disease which produces more misery and death among these noble animals than any other to which they are exposed. I have no hesitancy in saying that my Powder will effectually and thoroughly *eradicate every symptom* and *vestige* of this painful and dangerous disease if given in any reasonable length of time after it has been contracted. When you discover symptoms of *Cough* or *Heaves* in your horse, resort to this Powder without delay, use it perseveringly, and attend to the hints accompanying the directions for the treatment of the animals, and in nine cases out of ten you will find that it cures.

If any desirous of seeing certificates of cures, of them call on the agent. Price 50 cents per bottle. Manufactured by A. D. Coleman, New York CARTER & BROTHER, agents, Erie, Pa.

March 27, 1847. 45

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the practice of Law, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to us are requested to call at the office and settle their respective accounts, on or before the first of February next. Those who neglect this notice may incur costs.

JOHN GALBRAITH,
CARSON GRAHAM.

Erie, Jan. 11, 1847. 3t45

The Books and papers of the late firm of GALBRAITH & GRAHAM are by mutual agreement left with me for the purpose of closing up the business of the concern and collecting all debts, which I am obliged to do as speedily as possible. I have associated with me in business WM. S. LANE and WM. A. GALBRAITH, Esqs. and continue the office lately occupied by Galbraith & Graham, under the firm of GALBRAITHS & LANE, where all business in the line of the profession, will be attended to with promptness and despatch. JOHN GALBRAITH.

Erie, February 3, 1847. 3

STEAM ENGINES.

WE are now prepared to make or repair Steam Engines, and to certify those we have done so as to our ability to turn out *sup rior work*, we invite their inspection of one which we have recently built and put in operation at our Foundry.

LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.

N. B.—A second hand Engine of 8 horse power, together with bellows for a small Foundry, for sale at a bargain.

L. S. & C.

Erie, March 20. 1847. 14

CONFECTIONARY, FRUIT AND TOY STORE.

No. 9, REED HOUSE ROW, ERIE, PA.

THE undersigned having purchased the entire stock of Confectionaries, together with the fixtures belonging to the business in the store formerly occupied by James Grossman, would say to his friends and the public generally, that he has furnished himself with an old and experienced workman at the business, and is now prepared to furnish to retailers, CANDY, at Buffalo prices, and warrant it to be superior to any Buffalo candy offered in this market; the retailer will become convinced after selling a few pounds of my candy that it affords him more profit than the eastern candy. Our sticks and kisses will run 40 to the pound, and are finely flavored.

ICE CREAM AND FANCY CAKES.

I am prepared to furnish Ice Cream in forms to suit customers. Fancy Cakes made to order.—Fruit, Pound, Sponge, and Jelley Cake, and Jumbles always on hand to supply families. I will furnish tea cakes to private families cheaper than they can bake them; and on the shortest notice.

FRUITS.

Fresh Lemons and Oranges, Figs, Raisins, Nuts of all kinds; preserved ginger, mixed pickles, sardines, &c., a good assortment.

TOYS.

An large assortment of toys, such as, dolls, dressed or undressed, cats and dogs on bellows, glass dogs and birds, fancy boxes, beads, neck laces, head dresses, purses, hair brushes, redding combs, besides a thousand other articles too numerous to mention. Please call and examine for yourselves.

Any orders from the country for candy will be promptly attended to.

Erie, August 1, 1846. M. W. KEITH. 1

QUEENSWARE by the Crate—Birmingham ware—for sale by

B. TOMLINSON & Co.

April 18, 1846. 48

NOW is the time to buy CARPETING.—Carpeting of the best quality and latest styles must be sold to make room for a new stock in the Spring, at the JEW STORE.

Erie, Feb 27, 1847. 41

NOTICE.—The Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Manufacturing business will be carried on at the old stand of Ashley & Kelsey, where a constant supply of all articles manufactured by him will be kept for sale at wholesale and retail. Old Copper and Brass Ware taken in payment for Tin Ware. JOSEPH KELSEY, Jr.

Erie, July 6, 1841. 7

L. WARREN,

HAS removed his sash, blind and door Shop to State, between 7th and 8th streets, where he will keep constantly on hand or make to order all articles in his line on the shortest notice. Those wishing to obtain first rate work at low prices would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. Glazing done at all times. Glass and Putty kept constantly on hand

May 10, 1846. 51

S. SMYTH

HAS JUST RECEIVED from New York per Pomroy's Express, the Spring Fashions, and is now ready to execute all orders for HATS in the latest Fashion, and of a better quality than can be purchased here or elsewhere.

March 16, 1846. 5

FIRST APPEARANCE.

B. TOMLINSON, GEORGE KELLOGG.

THE subscribers, though some time in business, have not before found it convenient or agreeable to introduce into the papers a general advertisement. Being rather of a modest turn, they have been situated somewhat like the stranger in New York, who got upon a dry goods box in Broadway, to wait till the crowd should get by; and like him, having attracted a little public notoriety, they are prepared to get down and move quietly along, and would respectfully invite the attention of the public to a choice selection of GROCERIES, interspersed with a few staple Dry Goods and other notions, just received from New York, Cincinnati, &c., which they design to sell pretty cheap for ready pay. Please call and see at 109 French street, next door to R. O. Hulbert, Esq's office, and at Sixth street Canal Basin.

P. T. TOMLINSON, & Co.

Erie Aug. 1, 1846. 31

PITTSBURGH Rockingham Ware.—A beautiful article, and good assortment just received and for sale by

B. TOMLINSON & Co.

August 1, 1846. 11

BUFFALO AND NEW YORK ONE PRICE CLOTHING STORE.

M. VAUGHN, No 2 Fleming Block, State Street. This establishment has acquired notoriety by selling all kinds of clothing as cheap as they can be purchased in New York city.—Call and see. A suit of clothes can be made at this establishment in ONE DAY'S notice, in the latest style and most approved fashion.

Just received a general assortment of Clothing and cloth, suitable for the season and for sale at prices reduced to the pecuniary means of all. For instance a good article of cloth, all wool, at 56 cts per yard and every thing else in proportion. Cutting also done to order at reduced prices. All orders from the country promptly attended to.—The cloth can buy as cheap here as the best judge. Customers generally can depend on having their work done right, and no mistake.

Erie, Dec. 20, 1845. 15

CANDY.

VANILLA Cream, lemon bar, do. drops, hoarhound bar, do. medicated, peppermint drops, peppermint, rose, wintergreen, sassafras, and worm lozengers; sugar plums, smooth almonds, almond candy, etc. etc. for sale by

M. W. KEITH.

TANNERS ARTICLES.

TANNERS OIL by the bbl. and at retail; Refined Lampblack, Scrub, Scouring and Paste Brushes, for sale by

CARTER & BROTHER.

Dec. 5, 1846.

CASH! CASH!!

CASH and the highest market price paid for FLAX SEED, delivered at the store of the subscriber, corner of French and Fifth streets.

C. SIEGEL.

Erie, October 10, 1846. 29

STORAGE AND FORWARDING.

THE subscribers are prepared to receive and forward during the season by the Erie Extension canal to any point on the Lakes or Ohio river all property entrusted to their care with the utmost dispatch and at the lowest rates.

Boat Stores and Groceries of all kinds constantly on hand and for sale cheap at their Ware House on the canal, Eighth street landing, Glazier's Basin.

P. P. GLAZIER,
M. M. SPAULDING.

Erie, April 21, 1847. 3m19

AGAIN HERE WE COME,

WITH the best and cheapest Stock of fashionable LADIES' DRESS GOODS ever offered in this market, consisting in part

50 patterns Dress Silks of all colors, embracing Colored and Plaid and Striped Poult de Soi,
Grode Rhine,
Grode Swiss,
Satins of all colors,
SHAWLS of all kinds, such as Silk, Crape, Barrage, Thibet, Mous de Lain, Brocha, &c.,
Lawns, Balzarines and Barages,
Gloves and Mitts of all kinds—Silk, Kid, Lisle, Cotton, &c.
CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans and Satinetts.

In short, customers can find every thing in the Dry Goods line usually inquired for in the market. We forbear to mention prices. Suffice to say, ladies, we can sell you a handsome French Lawn dress from 12s to 16s. that will vie with any in Broadway. Please call and see for yourselves. Farther particulars hereafter. Don't forget the place, at CADWELLS,

April 28, 1847. 50

SHAWLS.—The China Crape, Silk, Embroidered do., Bozah and Zephins, do., Summer Cashmere, flowered and rainbowed Worsted, that are decidedly rich, at

WILLIAMS & WRIGHT'S.

April, 22 1847. 50

DR. C. G. VAUGHN'S ADVERTISEMENT FOR 1847—The GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY—Vaughn's Vegetable Lithontriptic Mixture. This universal Panacea is now being introduced into Europe, the East and West Indies, South America and all other parts of the Globe, where disease exists in any form. The United States and the Canadas have for the past three years severely tested the virtues which the proprietor, upon the introduction of this medicine hesitated not to say it possessed. In introducing this GREAT VEGETABLE REMEDY, the most startling promises were made on the part of the medicine—so novel was the theory—the principle—upon which the cures were to be effected, that people threw up their hands and cried, what next! Incredulity startled with surprise, and the so called "Faculty" made themselves merry over the "new humbug." But mark the result—the three years have passed away—the cures—the voice of millions and more, of observing individuals, have stamped this REMEDY the most singular, wonderful in comprehensive and miraculous curative power ever produced. THE ONE GREAT REMEDY which the proprietor of this medicine had the presumption to say existed, and that all various diseases were but secondary, has now millions of believers, they cure by one remedy, have answered the object of this restorative. It has conquered ALL disease—by simply conquering the one. The "Old School" now open their eyes; their old dogmas, like the morning mist, fly before the light of truth; and common sense now seeks a road to be dictated own way, instead of closing its eyes and being led. The truth of the principle upon which this article cures is established, and the statement is emphatically, most decidedly reiterated. *This is their evidence from the honorable men who have witnessed its effects, and the most decided confirmation of the system which can exist. It's personal merits remain this medicine will stand to a perfect state.* The old Calomel, bleeding and blistering system is about to fall. The proof lately presenting itself of the north of Ireland Territory, is a proper out of the old system which will soon crumble to the ground, as a mere mass of ignorance and deception. INVALIDS, resort at once to this medicine. It is a strictly VEGETABLE REMEDY, the product of our own soil a compound of twenty-two different ingredients—Each root has its particular part of the system to act upon and this action is always procured—its effect upon the *whole system* immediately apparent. Testimony of the highest character is daily coming to the proprietor, full of truth, and you will always seen names, places and dates. Not a single case of failure has been given in the entire GREAT CURATIVE. The most careful perusal of the a pamphlets desired. It gives the character of all the secondary complaints which prevail, and which have been cured by this article. Evidence of cures in some of the most dreadful cases of lingering complaints which it has been the fortune of my medicine to come with, is found—see what it has done, and is doing daily. Hundreds in every place city